JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,426—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THE "CALEDONIA" will LEAVE Berth No. 1, Victoria Dock, at 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, 12th July. Passengers can go on Board before that hour, and Baggage must be shipped by 10 A.M. that day.
A Steam Tender will leave the Victoria Dock Steps at 3 P.M., as usual.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I. CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. H. Andrews	12th July.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weigheil	19th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	800	G. Langhorne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weigheil	16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	R. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4935	800	W. J. Nanton	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weigheil	13th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo :—

25th July
7th August
21st August
4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dco. BALDUINO..... 23rd July, 1895
S. S. SINGAPORE..... 20th Aug. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 26, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE.	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

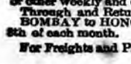
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 9, 1895.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



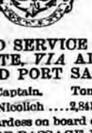
PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the ..... End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1895. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 P.M., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the LA SEYNE in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 18th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

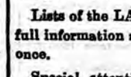
FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 20th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

PURE AND WHOLESOME
WHISKEY.
TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT.
CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.
BEST VALUE IN INDIA,
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

QUALITY A} WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, with fine Longcloth Fronts and Cuffs, Rs. 25 per Dozen.
QUALITY C} WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Rs. 32 per Dozen.
QUALITY E} WHITE SHIRTS, Body of best Longcloth, with fine Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs, a very Superior Shirt, guaranteed to give satisfaction, Rs. 45 per Dozen.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
TAILORS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER NOTEWORTHY FACT!
The Finest Liquors on the Indian Market are

KEMP'S
SPECIAL BRANDS.

	per Dozen.
Edina Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 27
Old Head Irish Whiskey	33
Kemp's Fine Old Brandy	33
Household Claret	12
Dry Cadiz Sherry	30
Invalids' Port	30

These are of Guaranteed quality, and superior to many similar liquors offered at much higher rates.
We also carry a Stock of
WINES, SPIRITS LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, ETC.,
Selected in Europe with the greatest care by Experts, and containing some of the Choicest Brands procurable throughout India.
A Specialty !—BITTERS.—Eight kinds.
ÆRATED WATERS !—The Best.
Malt Liquors of the most Popular kinds.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS.
CHOICE NATURAL STICK HANDLES.
FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

	Rs.	as.
FINE BROWN SILK	12	8
SOFT TWILLED SILK, extra finished	14	8
BEST BROWN Spitalfields Silk, Seamless Wove Edges. A specialite.	17	0
EXTRA RICH QUALITY	19	8

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The Noted House for Choice New Goods.

CONSIDER THIS.
You should obtain your Toilet Articles, Medicines, and similar supplies just as fresh as they can be had.

SUCH THINGS DON'T IMPROVE with Age.
And Imported Goods are, of necessity, more or less removed from the

FIRST FLUSH OF YOUTH.
But Kemp's Celebrated Standard Household Remedies and Preparations are

FRESH AS THE DAWN,
being prepared in the Company's Laboratory Day by Day.
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.
CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
And many others,
Expressly prepared for use in India.
SEND FOR LIST.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE KNOW YOU CANNOT
Obtain anything in India which will so quickly Cure a Cough or Cold or give relief in Asthma, Hoarseness, or any Chest trouble as

KEMP'S
INCOMPARABLE
PECTORAL COUGH
SYRUP,
Re. 1 per Bottle.
It should be kept in readiness in every household, for a Dose in time will "save mine."

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOU cannot always have a Chemist's Shop or even a Medicine Chest at hand

BUT YOU CAN
KEEP half-a-dozen vials of KEMP'S freshly-made Granules by you, and so be prepared for any of the small ills and ailments which flesh is heir to.

A MAN MAY
TRAVEL ROUND
The World and want no other medicines on his trip.

We name a few useful kinds below, but will send you a complete list (with formulæ) on application.

GRANULES.

TONIC LAXATIVE	Re. 1 and Rs. 3-8.
TONIC LIVER (Digestive)	Re. 1 and Rs. 3-8.
BELLADONNA (Cough)	Re. 1 and Rs. 3-8.
QUININE	Re. 1 to Rs. 3-6.
QUININE, 1 to 5 grain, & Iron.	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 4-8.
ANTI-MALARIAL	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 4-8.

Per Vial of 25 and 100 respectively.
TASTELESS—GUARANTEED FRESH.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

A
NEW MODEL
COTTAGE
PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.
CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 ,,

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from MAVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND of Rs 15 per Share is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, and is payable on and after the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 30th June, 1895, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 22nd instant, both Days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1895.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender upto 20th July, 1895 (1 P.M.), for EARTHWORK and BALLASTING in Doubling of the Line between Palghar and Dahanu. Section with Bill of Quantities and Specification may be seen at this Office on and after Monday, July 15th.

Deposit will be required amounting to 10 per cent. on the value of the work contracted for, on allotment.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WHATELY,
Ag. Resident Engineer.

Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 8th July, 1895.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at, 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-40 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KAMLOO FAZAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

MAHOMED MIYA FAZIL, the Brother of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 9th Day of July, 1895.
MAHOMED MIYA FAZIL,
In Person.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India,
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Will give two performances of
F. C. BURNAND'S Three-Act Comedy,
"BETSY,"
ON TUESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 16TH AND 18TH.

One of the most Amusing Plays ever written.
Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay.

BOX OFFICE AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PURSHOTAMDASS CURSONDASS MULJEE, has applied to the Board of Directors of this Company for the issue of duplicate Certificates of Shares in Marcks and Co., Ld., in place of two such Certificates Numbers 100 and 456 standing in his name in the Company's register, and which he states have been lost.

In default of any claim to the contrary being made within 15 days from this date, the Board of Directors reserve the right to issue such duplicate Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN A. GEDDES,
Acting Manager.

12th July, 1895.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES, &C.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay waler gelding, aged, going in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram.
1 chestnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles, revolvers, pistols, sword, bayonets sword-sticks, empty and loaded cartridges, daggers, powder flasks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., and on account and risk of Motichand Harakchand—

Lot No. 1—3 button pearls.
Lot No. 2—1 bunch of 8 strings of 231 pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plate and glass ware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, revolving top, writing table, perambulator, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. MACDONALD, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 half-plate camera, brass-bound (Thacker & Co.), with lens, tripod, and dark slides.
1 quarter-plate "Lemar's hand camera, brass-bound, with lens and dark slides.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gungadhur Goriduti, Delhi, ex Clan Alpine—

G. D. 15-83-1-3, 3 cases T, red chintz prints, 26 inches, 40 yards.

On account of the concerned—

Z. A. R. M.-H. M. A.—1343-26, 4 cases each 32 dozen woollen comforters.

1327-31,	5	"	"	29	"	"
1332	1	"	"	30	"	"
1333-35	3	"	"	31	"	"
1336	1	"	"	30	"	"

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 second-hand serviceable landau,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD, AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Paulo Domingo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fazandarea ground belonging to St. Michael's Church, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or upper-storied dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, on the west side of Mahim Custom Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5316 and street No. 56, and are bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, on the north by the property of Esmail Hafee Ghachee, and on the south by the property of Rev. G. De Silva, and are at present in the occupation of Mr. Walsh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 550. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

EXCELCIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market, from 8 to 22 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE, from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Re. 3.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any admixteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, in perfect order, Re. 1-8 per lb. By the whole Box, 40lbs. or so, Re. 1-4 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O. Beeohu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S QUININE and PILLS.—Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greenfield, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TRACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

TRY our MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Everyone satisfied. Price, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and per Box of 100.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin), Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemena for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH and KINETOSCOPE EXPORT. Write for particulars to the MANAGER, 13, High Road, Kilburn, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. "Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
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APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL .....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
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Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,923,000 = ,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co), WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Sh

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	120,000	300	all	10 pr. ct.	1,478
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,335
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75	10. p.c. (	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7½ pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Ordi (dated Scock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,500
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	500
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Advoc	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Glazing	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,150
Bhaw	387	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 p	225
Bha wnagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	3324
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	153
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	300	300	14	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
Francis	200	500	500	25	516
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43)
Kingsll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	125
Khanagunn	240	450	450	30	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mah madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	93
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	3125
Nowroz M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samachar	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	565
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	87	200	all	12	200
Valkart	—	1,000	100	90	210
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Allcock Ashdown	{1,750 / —	100	100	10 / 7½	845
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	60
Badhan Pile	6,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,750
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	8a1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	3 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	353
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	203
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	133xd
Mazgaon	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	112
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co	5,000	600	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	281
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	720
Anglo-Indian Cellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belgaum)	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bombay United	871	60	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	20	960
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	450
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,450
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	955
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Cowasji Nagarji Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	700
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Ballooghs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Rydersbad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,305
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	800
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,325
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	665
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 8	177½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	790
Khanagunn Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	280
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	35	930
Leopold	2,500	100	103	7½	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,095
Madras United	338	1,000	1,000	100	3,075
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujrat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,420
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	2,350
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	—	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	535
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,470
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	905
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	680
Swadeshi and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	850
Venkateshwar Lakhmishundar C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	705
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	300
Union Mills Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—	425

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced 103-4
Three-and-a-half per cent 1903 ..... 107 5-8
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans ..... 336 and 132
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ..... nom.
City of Paris Loan ..... 100 nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 110

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Special General Meeting of Members, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Dance, G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thibet entered the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 4-15, at Love Grove, Worlee (weather permitting).

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a pick up game with the Rangers' F. C. this evening. Play will commence at 5-30 punctually, wet or fine.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Eastern Ports of Africa, up to Natal, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a. m., to-morrow, the 13th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,776, the daily average being 159. The total of new patients was 727.

SHUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,421, of which 324 were new admissions, consisting of 142 males, 88 females, and 94 children. The average daily attendance was 56·84.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at Withalwady, on the body of a blind beggar, named Soonda, aged about thirty years. On Wednesday deceased was seated on the parapet wall of a well, at Withalwady, when he suddenly overbalanced himself, and fell in, and sank. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE MONSOON.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mombassa, Captain G. E. Stevenson, which arrived here, on the 10th instant, from Calcutta, *via* coast ports, experienced moderate wind and heavy rain.—The same Company's steamer Fazilka, Captain J. R. Alexander, from Calcutta, encountered squally weather with rain.—The same company's steamer Kilwa, Captain R. W. Gimblett, which arrived here on the 10th instant, from the Persian Gulf, met heavy west-south-west swell, and light winds.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

March	Jolly Jonnies	Squire.
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti.
Valse	Sevilla	Matador.
Fantasia	Popular Ballads	Kappey.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust.

GOD SAUE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Militaire	Anon
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel
Selection	Carmen	Bizet
Song	Pilgrim's Song of Hope	Batiste
Selection	Robert le Diable	Meyerbeer

GOD SAUE THE QUEEN.

A SERIES OF FALLS.—Rahimat, a Mahomedan lad, aged seven years, residing on the fourth floor of a house, in Pirkhan Lane, was, on Wednesday afternoon, looking out of a window in the house, in the street, when he accidentally lost his balance, and fell on to the roof of an adjoining house, and then rolled down on to a window shade of another house, and thence on to the ground, sustaining injuries to his head and back. Rahimat was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Girgaum Road, touching the death of Suddashiv Pandurang, aged twenty years, lately an employ in the dock, and residing at that locality. The deceased had lately spent almost all his earnings in drink. On Wednesday evening, Suddashiv returned home the worse for liquor, and on the following morning was found dead in his house. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was returned by the jury.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Nanabhoy Hargovind, residing on the third floor of a house, at Coombhartookda, has reported to the police that, on the morning of the 8th instant, as he was about to leave home, a stranger came to the door, and asked for some employment, but as the complainant could give none, he left. Shortly after this, complainant's wife discovered that a gold wristlet, of the value of Rs. 12, had been stolen from the wrist of her little child, who was sleeping on a cot, near the entrance door. The stranger is suspected of the theft.

THEFT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Bhola Jogi with theft in respect of Rs. 2,281, worth of currency notes and silver, belonging to the Sister in charge of St. George's Hospital. Mr. Nelmes wanted a remand to enable the police to make further enquiries in the matter as they had at present no strong evidence to go upon. The remand was granted, and accused was held to bail in the sum of Rs. 100.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Inspector Merchant yesterday brought up Abdul Karim, an old offender, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, charging him with robbing Nabibux Alaibux of Rs. 1-8. The complainant stated to his worship that the accused was a bad character, and was in the habit of robbing shop-keepers of their cash. He entered the shop and put his hand into the cash box and took away whatever came in his hand. The magistrate sentenced the accused to a year's hard labour.

STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL STONE-METAL BREAKERS.—Appa Khunderao, manager of the Municipal stone contractor, Tejoo Khiva, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, that all the Mahar and Dhed stone-metal breakers, employed at the Parel Tank and Kala Chowkey Road quarries, struck work, on account of the Municipality demanding road metal of a small size, and in accordance with the pattern supplied, which the labourers declined to break unless special rates were paid to them. Arrangements were made by the police to prevent any breach of the peace at the quarries, and everything passed off quietly.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Narayen was charged with theft of Rs. 25, belonging to his master. The accused was employed as a domestic servant on the 4th instant. In his presence his master Jehangier Hormasji placed Rs. 25 in a cupboard. The next day he found the cupboard forced open, and the accused disappeared with the money. Information was given to the police, and accused was arrested. Only Rs. 6 were found on his person, the rest of the amount he had spent in drinking and other bad company. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—The managing committee for the next year was proposed by Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Mr. Furdunshaw Pestonjee, to consist of the following gentlemen :—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal (chairman), Messrs. Furdunshaw Pestonjee, Nowrosjee Ardesir Vakil, Hiralal Chunilal Vakil, Sakurlal Nathoolal, and Mian Kumroodin (members). Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla proposed, and Mr. Mohunlal Maneklal Vakil seconded, the election of the new school board committee, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Khan Sahib Syed Shamshoodin Kadri, B.A. (chairman), Messrs. Bamonshaw Sorabjee Ginwalla, Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, Liladhar Ramchandra, Hiralal Chunilal, and Mian Kumroodin (members).

A TRAMWAY COMPANY'S CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which one Wahidkhan, a conductor, in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, stood charged with issuing a one-and-a-half-anna ticket, non-consecutive in number, to a passenger on the fourth trip of the car, under his charge, which he would have been ordinarily called upon to issue on the sixth trip. Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the contention that any forfeiture, under Section 26 of the Bombay Tramway Company Act, should be imposed by the Tramway Company, and not dealt with by a summary proceeding, before a magistrate, could not be upheld. The Act did not authorize the Company to summarily proceed against any offender under that section, and if Mr. Spencer's contention was right, the Act conferred on them all the powers for the purposes of a legal tribunal, empowering them to impose a penalty on an offending person, and to enforce its recovery by appearing before a magistrate, and applying for and obtaining process by way of distraint. It also would be conferring on the Company powers, which might be used in an arbitrary manner without proof of an offence. They might be disposed to inflict a penalty on a person alleged to have committed an offence under the section, and on a simple application obtain the assistance of a magistrate to enforce what might be a very improper punishment that they had inflicted on the alleged offender. It was difficult to understand the contention, and the court was of opinion that it was impossible in justice to uphold it. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint he was charged with under bye-law 6 of the Company's bye-laws, and stated in his defence, that he had only lately been in the Company's service, and that he had by mistake taken out the ticket in a previous journey, and had forgotten to hand it over, as directed by rule 41 of the Company's rules, of which he had full knowledge. The magistrate having refused to accept that statement, convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 10.

A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN THE BRAHMIN COMMUNITY.—Under the auspices of Mr. Purshotumdas Bhagwandas Bhunushai, a cloth merchant, a widow remarriage took place, yesterday evening, at the Halai Khaki Mahajun Wadi, Kika Street, in the presence of an influential assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Jivkorebai, widow of Govindji Purshotum, and daughter of Mabipatram Naronji, belonging to the Borshada Brahmin community of Shamor, Broach District, was re-married to Girjashankar Bhagwan of the same community, and belonging to the same village. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Brahmin priests according to the Hindu Shastras. The lady was first married when only five years old, and became a widow at the tender age of thirteen. Now she is twenty-one years old, and Girjashankar is about thirty. Girjashankar manages his farms, on the income of which he lives.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Govind Jivan, acting police patel of Sisodra, in the Ankleshvar taluka, of the Broach District, whose dismissal has been sanctioned by the Commissioner, Northern Division, for gross neglect in carrying out his official duties, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE JAIN TEMPLE OF AIPURA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a Jain temple on the Mount Aipura, in Marwar, about one mile and a-half or two distant from Palli, in the Jodhpore territory. One man, named Thakore Maljee, who is a superintendent of the horse department of the Jodhpore State, has forcibly taken possession of the temple, resides in it, and the ground floor, of which was a dharmshala, is made into a horse-stable by him, and does not allow the Jains to worship the images in the temple. The Jain residents of the place have applied to the Jodhpore State, and the Chief Commissioner, Abu; but they have received no reply from any of them as yet. No sooner did the Jain residents of Bombay hear of this than they have asked for all the particulars concerning the matter from Palli, and have resolved to make strong representations to the Viceroy and the said Commissioner.—Yours, &c., T.

THANA PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following letter has been received by the honorary secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, in reply to his letter, published in our issue of the 22nd ult. :—

G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, 8th July, 1895.
No. 8419.

The Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana.

Dear Sir,—The General Traffic Manager has given attention to your letters complaining of the want of punctuality of the 5-50 p.m. train, from Victoria Terminus, and the 9-30 a.m. from Thana, and you will have since found, I am sure, there is far less cause for complaint than at the time you wrote. Assuring you that I fully recognise the importance to business men of the morning train keeping good time,—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

THE SIND DACOITY CASE.

THE dacoity case in which Khalifo Makarpio is implicated says the Karachi paper is still dragging its weary length before Mr. Gloster, the Assistant Sessions Judge. Owing to the Moharrum, the Court was closed on Thursday (4th inst.) the hearing being resumed on Friday morning at 11, when the evidence of Mr. C. McIvor, District Superintendent of Police, was recorded. Mr. McIver deposed as to the manner in which he was called out to Jati, and how the investigation was held, and how some of the Police officials were suspended and reduced, and how the reports were made to him. The next witness examined that day was Col. R. I. Crawford, the Collector and District Magistrate of Karachi. This officer deposed to the influence which the accused (Kalifo Makarulo) and Seth Pahlajrai had in the Jati Talaks, and the animosities existing between these two individuals. He further stated that the accused, Khalifo, had been deprived of his seat at the Commissioner's Durbar a few years ago, but was not aware whether he tried again to secure it. Col. Crawford also deposed that he did not know whether Seth Pahlajrai had any right to a seat in the Durbar, but stated that he was a member of the District Local Board. The witness also added that he was certainly against a seat being given to the Khalifo, not from any enmity, but owing to some reports against the accused which were on record. After this Haji Allahdad, a member of the District Local Board, was placed in the witness-box. His examination-in-Chief being finished, he was cross-examined by Mr. Branson. On being asked whether he had an interview with Mr. Lawrence, the Magistrate, about the dacoity or the theft case, prior to his evidence being recorded in that Magistrate's Court, he said that on one occasion after a meeting of the District Local Board was over, Mr. Lawrence asked him whether he knew anything about the theft or dacoity, and he merely replied that he had only heard about it. Hosbim and Mr. Khushaldas, Inspector of Police, were then examined after which the case for the prosecution closed. The defence opened their case on the 6th inst.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A. C. C.

THIS match was played on the Cooperage Ground on Saturday, the 6th instant, and resulted in a win for the Hindus by 51 runs. Subjoined are the full scores :—

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

E James, b Kale	0
H C Wallich, b Broker	6
E J Hale, run out	4
W B George, b Kale	14
C Aldridge, c Broker	7
H Fido, b Kale	1
J Allan, b Kale	1
E Rodgers, b Kale	0
A P O'Brien, b Kale	2
H Philips, b Kale	0
T J Reed, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
B P Kale	74	7	12	7
G R Broker	70	2	26	2

HINDU GYMKHANA.

V H Dhotre, stumped out	11
Purshotum Ghellabhai, c Philips, b James	1
Kalkini, b James	14
Dadurker, run out	0
G N Bhandare, b James, c George	10
D M Chonker, b James	4
B P Kale, b James	0
G R Broker, l-w-r, b James	1
G R Kirtiker, b James	25
Q S Bhandare, b James	0
T T Sodah, not out	11
Extras	18
Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
James	131	16	22	8
J Allan	65	5	21	0
Hale	50	3	20	0
Fido	20	1	10	0

THE SIKKIM-TIBET DELIMITATION.

GNATONG, 8TH JULY.

Camp Onagtsho, 8th July.—We are still waiting the reappearance of the Chinese and Tibetan Commissioner, one of whom, is general of the Tibetan forces in the district. Two hundred unarmed men are reported ill and dying at Phesma near Chumbi. There is incessant rain day and night. There is no sickness among the escort of the 4th Bengal Infantry; but 32 per cent of the Gurkha police garrisoning Fort Gnatong are ill from cold and wet, though inhabiting a barrack built for European troops, with fires day and night.—*Pioneer.*

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co; Rampartsom Street Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST A WEALTHY YOUNG KHOJA.

BALCRISHNA SHIVSHUNKER VS. MAHOMED MEHDI TABIA TOPUN.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 4,000, money lent by him to the defendant, a son of the late Sir Tharia Topun. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Peace, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that, on the 17th September last, at Bombay, the plaintiff lent the defendant Rs.4,000, repayable on demand together with interest thereon at two per cent. per month. The defendant had made and signed an acknowledgment of the loan. On the 26th September, the repayment of the loan was demanded, but the defendant had failed to pay. The defendant denied that a sum of Rs. 4,000 was lent to him, but admitted that he signed the acknowledgment. He is without any experience of business, and only attained the age of eighteen years in August, 1893. The plaintiff was a professional money-lender. Defendant said he was entitled to a very large, though as yet unascertained sum out of the estate of his late father, Sir Tharia Topun, the administration of which was the subject of litigation in this court. The defendant wished to borrow money for his amusements, and the plaintiff, who was well aware of all the circumstances, took advantage of the defendant's weakness and inexperience, induced him to sign the acknowledgment, promising to advance Rs. 2,000, half the amount signed for, and not to ask for repayment within a year. The amount actually advanced was only Rs. 1,100. The defendant submitted that, under the circumstances, the court would not allow the enforcement of the acknowledgment, which was an unconscionable, unequal, and oppressive bargin. He was willing to repay the sum of Rs. 1,100, actually advanced, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and he submitted that he should not be decreed to pay anything further.

His lordship, in giving his decision, said plaintiff was not a professional money-lender, and the money advanced by him was procured from another person, a widow. The defendant was admittedly liable to pay Rs. 120 for brokerage in addition to Rs. 1,100 paid by him into court. The plaintiff's evidence was confined to only himself and Doorga; and the defendant's to only himself and Choonilal. Both Doorga and Choonilal were unreliable. The defendant urged that he was in the position of an expectant heir and that the court should apply equitable principles and put the "onus" on plaintiff. Assuming defendant was an expectant heir, still the question here was simply what was the bargain? Did plaintiff advance only Rs. 1,220 or Rs. 4,000? Whatever amount he advanced he could recover. No case was cited to show that the burden of proof was on the lender. The defendant's only defence was that he was a person who could not be judged by ordinary rules. His lordship thought that Rs. 4,000 were advanced, but Rs. 480 were deducted for interest. A decree was therefore given for plaintiff for Rs. 3,520, with interest from date of loan at 24 per cent., and at 6 per cent., on the judgment, and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

DISPUTES BETWEEN A WEALTHY HUSBAND AND WIFE.

RATTANBAI ALIAS TATAIMAI VS. MUNCHERJEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

The plaintiff, the wife of the defendant, prayed that he might be ordered to pay to her the sum of Rs. 53,391 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 21st October 1892; that it might be declared that the ornaments and jewellery in the plaintiff's possession are her absolute property, or in the alternative that the defendant is not entitled to take them from her and appropriate them to his own use; and that the defendant might be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 per month for her maintenance. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Mottlal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff said that she was married to the defendant as his second wife about forty-four years ago. He was at the time of the marriage, and until recently, a very wealthy man; and at the time of the marriage, and subsequently, he presented to her, for her absolute property and use, various gold ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 50,000; and the plaintiff was in possession of such of the ornaments and jewellery as had not been sold or parted with by her. Defendant had for many years passed been the trustee of her separate monies, of which an account was kept in the books of his firm; and at the foot of the account, on the 30th October 1883, the sum of Rs. 56,053 was due to the plaintiff by the defendant. Plaintiff was unable to give precise details of all the items of the account, of which the defendant furnished her with a copy; but she said that some of the items were the proceeds of her ornaments which she got sold by the defendant, and some other ornaments which he requested her to allow him to have to present to their son Bomonjee on the occasion of his marriage, the defendant agreeing to pay into the trust account the value thereof. The defendant and his brother owned a property at Naigaum, which was presented as a gift to the plaintiff, and which the plaintiff permitted the defendant to take over for himself on the value thereof, Rs. 17,000, being credited to the plaintiff in the trust account. The entry of such credit would be found in the defendant's books of account. Another entry of Rs. 5,000 would also be found credited in the account, which the defendant presented her with on the occasion of the marriage of the defendant's son Dinshaw. Since the 30th October 1893, she had drawn several sums from her monies for her personal expenses, as owing to disagreements he had ceased paying her Rs. 200 a month, which he was to pay her up to 1883. She believed that in the trust account would be found, in the defendant's books for Samvat 1949, a sum of Rs. 53,391 as due by defendant to her on the 21st October 1892. Plaintiff and defendant have lived apart from each other in the same house for many years; and the defendant, who had suffered heavy losses, now sought to repudiate his liability to the plaintiff, or to render any account to her. He did not provide her with maintenance.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied the material allegations of the plaint. He said that, as the plaintiff was a widow when he married her, no presents of ornaments were made at the marriage. According to the usual practice amongst natives of India, he has had made from time to time various ornaments of large value for the general use of members of his family, including the plaintiff. The ornaments so made were his absolute property; and he was also entitled to certains ornaments which were presented to him by the first Sir Salar Jung. The value of these ornaments is about Rs. 75,000, and they were placed in a safe belonging to the defendant, the key being entrusted to the plaintiff as the eldest female member of the family. Plaintiff had sold or parted with certain ornaments in order to provide for the payment of the debts of her sons, who had quarreled with their father, the defendant, and had removed the remainder of the ornaments in order that he might be unable to prevent her from disposing of them for similar purposes. He submitted that a receiver should be immediately appointed to take charge of them, or else they would be wholly lost to him. He denied that he is or ever was the trustee of the plaintiff's separate monies, and she never had any separate monies. The bungalow at Naigaum was never presented to her. She had from time to time paid her small sums of money according to his pleasure, but no money was ever received by her except with his permission. An account did in fact exist in his books in the plaintiff's name, but she was not entitled to and had no interest in any of the monies credited therein. Her claim was barred by limitation. He had always maintained the plaintiff, and was still ready and willing to do so, but she desired a separate allowance in order that she might hand it over to her sons, who had quarrelled with him. Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

In "Notes on Cinnamon" contributed to the organ of the Society of Public Analysts by Dr. Bernard Dyer and Mr. J. F. H. Gilbard, appears the following curious informaton : "One of us was lately informed that a certain firm of confectioners abroad, who did a heavy trade in walnuts, which they used in various forms for confectionery, had a large sale for their walnut shells; in fact, that they sold them in London for more than they gave for the whole walnuts, the shells being used in adulterating ground cinnamon. . . . The microscopic detection of powdered walnut shells in ground cinnamon is not difficult to a skilled observer; but an iaexperienced microscopist might well be misled if he did not very carefully study both structures." The analytical chemists whose paper we quote, have made analyses of cinnamon and ground walnut shells, in order to provide data for the detection of this form of adulteration.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfetly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' g

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING, to be held on the 8th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any Applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 22rd July. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on Application to this Office

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1895.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

Page.
1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4-5 THE WEEK.
6 THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION—Garden Party at Government House—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
7 Fatal Riot at Porebunder.
8 The s. s. Arcadia in Bad Weather—Grounding of the s. s. Ajmere—Grounding of the s. s. Taif Off the Zanzibar Coast.
9-10 SPORTING NEWS: Cricket—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: XI. vs. XXII—Poona Gymkhana vs. Poona Volunteers—Bombay Rifle Club—Cricket at Ahmednagar—Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports—The Gymkhana Y. M. C. A. Cricket Match.
10-11 Removal of Mrs. Lester to the Central Jail—Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit—Bombay Municipal Corporation—Municipal Standing Committee—Diabolical Murders and Robberies in Portuguese India—A Light-House-Keeper in a Fix—MILITARY NEWS.
12-13 LEADING ARTICLES: Proposed Legislation Against Cotton Frauds—The Bombay General Election—Administrative Changes in Baroda.
14-15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Afghan Prince in England—The New Eastern Question—Sandeman's Work in Baluchistan.
16 Charge of Cheating against a European—The Suspicious Death of an East Indian—Sale of Abkari Licenses in Bombay.
17 Frauds in the Cotton Trade—The new Chief Justice of Bombay—Bombay Forest Administration.
18 The Poona Session—Female Education in Godhra.
19 Indian Jute Factories—Tiger-Shooting on Foot.
20 The case of Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith—Advocates in the Punjab—The Dongri Street Catastrophe.
21 Exhumation of a Body at the Sewree Cemetery—The Mill Strike at Ahmedabad—BENGAL—MADRAS.
22 BURMA—FRONTIER NEWS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
23 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Provincial Gazettes—Bombay Government Orders.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List—Bombay Price Current.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

FINE, unseasonable weather continued to prevail at the Presidency until last evening, when heavy rain set in, which has extended to some up-country districts, where anxiety was beginning to be felt from its absence. Export business has been upon a very small scale, our three principal staples of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds having been neglected to a great extent by shippers, though generally unchanged in value. Exchange was firm for a time after the date of our last report, but became quiet and weak again, and rates, after receding 3-32d. closed 1-16d. lower than they ruled on last Thursday evening. Money is likely to become still easier, and the Bank of Bombay has, this afternoon, reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is unchanged. Freights have been quiet with next to nothing doing, quotations being nominally unchanged in the absence of business to test them. A very small business has been done in Imports, and prices would have given way further but for the firmness on the other side.

MONEY.—The considerable amount taken from the Presidency Bank in Loans the week before last for a special purpose, was more than repaid during last week, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday; but, on the other hand, withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 34¼ lakhs took place in the period covered by the Return, which, notwithstanding a further material falling off in the Item of Bills Discounted, reduced the diminution in trade requirements to some 27¼ lakhs. The Cash Balance, however, would still have shown last Saturday evening a sensible increase, but for withdrawals of Public Deposits from the Bank's Branches to the amount of 17¼ lakhs, reduced slightly by an increase at the Head Office; and an addition of over 22 lakhs in Government Securities, the net result having been a decrease in the Balance of some 8 lakhs at 177½ lakhs against a diminution of 6¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

The market has meantime remained easy, and, with the prospect of more abundant Money in the near future, the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. at the board meeting this afternoon making the minimum 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was quiet at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates afterwards became 1s. 1½d. for Telegraphic, ready and forward, at which a little only was done; but in the afternoon re-sales of Telegraphic were reported at 1s. 1 5-16d., and at the quoted rate of 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits nothing offered. On Saturday rates were 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 1 11-32d. to 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but Bazaar operators were early afoot and brought the market down. At closing the market was weaker. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted on Monday, at 1s. 1 7-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 5-16d.; but rates afterwards receded 1-32d., all round. On Tuesday the market opened at 1s. 1 3-16d. Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a few Bills were placed. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted yesterday, at 1s. 1 5-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1½d., a moderate amount of the latter having been reported. The rate became partially 1-32d. higher without attracting buyers, and the market closed steadier. The 60 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered in London yesterday were allotted to the three presidencies at 1s. 1 3-16d.; and this market opened quiet at 1s. 1 5-32d. Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1 3-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits, a little Bank Demand changing hands at our quotation early in the day, the rate then settling down to 1s. 1 5-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand three months' sight Bills meantime offering at 1s. 1 7-32d. without finding buyers. Later on in the day, however, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills were reported at 1s. 1½d., and Demand Bank Paper was again offering at 1s. 1 3-16d without finding buyers. The Bazaar were apparently buyers at 1s. 1 3-16d. Telegraphic in the early part of the day, and, before the close, were offering to sell at this rate, the market closing steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic..	1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do.	4 Do.	1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Do.	6 Do.	1s. 1½d.	,,
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1½d.	,,
,,	6 Do.	1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Documents	3 Do.	1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
,,	6 Do.	1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Francs	3 Do.	1·39½.	,,
,,	6 Do.	1·40½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was steady last mail-day at the opening quotations of 107 5/8 for Cash and 107 7/8 for the Settlement on the 30th instant; and rates left off on the same level. Again steady the following day, the market opened at the enhanced rates of 107½ for Cash, and 107 5-16 for the Settlement at the end of this month; but at the close 1-16 per cent. higher in both positions was quoted. On Monday rates were 107½ for Money, and 107 5-16 for Account, from which they changed to 107 3-8 and 107½ in the two positions, respectively, and left off at 107 3-8 for Cash, and 107 3-16 for the Settlement at the end of this month. Rates on Tuesday opened at 107½ for Cash, and 107 3-8 for the settlement at the end of this month, at which they remained steady, and closed on the same level, in both positions. Yesterday a slight advance was established in the market rates after opening at 107-9-16 for Money, and 107-3-8 for Account, having risen 1-16 per cent, say, to 107 5/8 and 107 7-16 in the positions, respectively, at which they closed with a steady feeling. To-day the market has been steady all day, at 107-5-8 for Cash, and 107½ for the 30th instant Settlement, which are the closing quotations.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 2 per cent. lower at 130. Port Trust Bonds have declined 4 per cent. to 106.

SHARES have been dealt in to a moderate extent this week, and in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip the movement which has taken place has been generally in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we now report an advance of Rs. 50 in Victoria Mill Shares; of Rs. 40, in Morarji; of Rs. 35, in Imperial; of Rs. 20, in Sholapur; of Rs. 15, in Connaught; of Rs. 10, each in Coorla, Framjee Petit, Empress, and Presidency; of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, Hyderabad, Lukhmidas, and Mazagon. On the other hand Central India, and City of Bombay, have declined Rs. 15 each; Khatau Makunjee, David, and Alliance Rs. 5 each. In Press shares Volkarts have declined Rs. 20; Mercantile and New Berar, Rs. 5 each. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 7½ in the second issue. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 25. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher; Kemp and Co. Rs. 4, and Phillips and Co. Rs. 2. Delhi and Northern Flour have declined Rs. 10. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 higher; Bank of Bengal Rs. 10, and Commercial and Land Mortgage are Rs. 4 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 6, in the second.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of complaints of want of rain in some of the consuming districts up-country buyers have operated very sparingly in *staple Grey Goods* during the past week, and a very small business on the whole has transpired. Were it not for the higher level of rates ruling in Manchester prices here would have given way; but meantime they are supported by the firmness on the other side. The consciousness of dealers that they cannot replace their holdings at anything like what they consider suitable rates prevents a heavy fall in rates; but Stocks, meantime, are on the increase. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed* Goods, there is no change, and the same remark applies to *Locally-made* goods. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the bazaar during the week have been 2,300 packages; and of *Local Goods* about 7,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist* during the week; but the market is steady, and prices are unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the last week are given at 5,600 bales; with the same rates ruling at Hongkong and Shanghai as before. Hongkong exchange has gone up to Rs. 196½; but Shanghai exchange is slightly lower at Rs. 273½. China buyers here for the last three days are more active, and have paid 1/8 to 1-16 advance on last week's rates. The week's sales are put down at 5,000 to 6,000 bales.

METALS.—A large business has transpired this week both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, at an advance of four annas per cwt. in each, the market being steady at the rise. *Iron* has been in small request, the tone of the market having been quiet at a decline of four to eight annas per cwt.

COAL.—Sales have been reported this week of Nixon's Navigation ex Samoa (s) in harbour at Rs. 20½ per ton; of *Wallace's Merthyr* ex Strathesk, (s) June shipment, at Rs. 17½ per ton; and June-July shipment of *Powell's Duffryn* at Rs. 17 3-4 per ton; *Niemen's Lowy Rigg* ex Australia (s) June shipment, has changed hands from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14½ per ton; *Watson's Hartley*, July shipment, and *Danably Main South Yorkshire*, June shipment, were sold at Rs. 15½ and Rs. 17 per ton respectively. At present Importers are very firm, and are asking high prices for forward shipment, viz., for Powell's Duffryn, June shipment, at Rs. 18; June-July, Rs. 17½; and July-August, Rs. 17½ per ton. The market closes very firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	*nil.*	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 18	,,
Australian	*nil.*	,,
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 20½	,,
Cardiff	,, 19	,,
Japan	*nil.*	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been neglected by shippers during the past week, only a few hundred bales at the most having been purchased for their account daily, and local spinners have been but small buyers. The feeling in the market, however, has been steady, and there has been no movement to speak of in prices. The purchases for exporters' account do not sum up more than about 1,000 bales of Oomrawattee descriptions, Bengal, and a parcel of Broach; while the Mills have brought about 7,500 bales, consisting of Oomra, and Dhollera-Bhownugger description, Bengal, Dharwar, Compta, and Tinnevelly. The market closed this evening steady, with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher; Westerns however, showing a decline of Rs. 7 per candy.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop sale in Bombay during the past week have been 11,000 bales compared with 15,000 bales to hand in the week preceding and 18,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total falling off in receipts of new Cotton this season compared with last is now 202,000 bales.

The keynote of the telegraphic advices to hand on Monday morning from the cotton-growing districts, was a cry for more rain, no further fall having been registered in the Bengal circle since the date of the last telegrams, and very little—not an inch in any but two cases—in the other circles. The absence of rain was causing anxiety in several districts of the Oomrawattee circle, and at Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle; while showing had not commenced at Bellary and Hubli.

This morning's telegrams report a small, but pretty general fall of rain over the Cotton area, relieving anxiety on this score for the present, and improving crop prospects generally.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.	Per lb.
Sengal Fine	Rs.	165 -2 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	149-2 17-32d.
Do. Good	,,	139-2 3-8d.
Selatee, Fine	,,	174-2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	166-2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,,	157-2 13-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,,	189-3 1-32d.
Dholleru, Fine	,,	193-3 1-4d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	183-3 1-16d.
Do. Good	,,	173-2 29-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	187-2 5-32d.
Westerns,	,,	174-2 15-16d.
Broach, Fine	,,	200-3 3-8d.
Do. Good	,,	195-3 9-32d.

The Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1894-95. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1893-94. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	237,500	286,000
Berar.....	215,000	274,500
Barsi and Nugger	59,000	97,500
Bengals	223,500	260,500
Hinguughat	1,100	4,000
Persian and Sind	31,500	60,500
Dhollera	367,000	324,000
Broach.....	104,000	129,500
Compta and Dharwar	129,000	131,500
Westerns and Madras..	11,500	13,000
Total...	1,376,000	1,578,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	10,935	17,573	10,176
From 1st Jan. to 10th July	1,321,199	1,462,191	1,452,069
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,192	2,949	8,908
From 1st Jan. to 10th July	472,826	737,757	703,535
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week.....	722	[653	3,990
From 1st Jan. to 10th July	106,943	113,894	124,686

WHEAT has been in but small demand for export, and few transactions have been reported during the week. The tone of the market has been generally quiet, and prices gave way slightly at the close of last week, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.....	Rs.	4	6	6 per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	,,	4	5	6 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4	0	0 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	11	9 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	10	6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	15	6 ,,
Hard Red.....	,,	3	6	6 ,,

SEEDS have also been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing for shippers' account during the greater part of the week. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* declined a little last Saturday, and a further drop of one anna per cwt. has since taken place in *Linseed*, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0	to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-13-0	,, ,, 6-14-0 ,, ,,
Do do Cawnpore	,, 6-10-0	,, ,, ,,
Do Red do	,, 6-3-0	,, ,, 6-5-0 ,, ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	69,868	78,611	55,475
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July 3,818,541		2,435,540	5,161,306
Linseed for the week.....	12,452	41,095	31,983
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July 3,498,888		4,944,111	3,677,356
Rapeseed for the week...	15,254	71,762	53,059
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July 1,855,089		2,915,320	3,759,023
Gingelly seed for the week	1,030	1,041	1,344
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July.....	728,120	743,540	942,489

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	55,700	.....	203,548
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July.....1,772,150		1,340,012	3,724,032
Linseed for the week ...	46,238	32,430	249,429
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July.....1,960,157		4,261,479	3,298,652
Rapeseed for the week...	8,150	60,593	134,206
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July.....1,539,723		2,397,020	3,192,496
Gingelly seed for the week	2,954	.....	2,048
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th July.....	1,010,962	885,938	1,078,586

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera.....	3
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59½
Bar Silver	30 9-16

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 2nd July 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96.....	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 29th June 1895..	4,595,900
Balance to be remitted from 30th June 1895 to 31st March, 1896.....	12,404,100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONES—June 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of J A Cones, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—July 7, at Rochester, Bangalore, the wife of W St Clair Johnson, of a son.
LACEY—July 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Albert A Lacey, of a son.
McNEIL—July 8, at Chitpore, the wife of J McNeil, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RAMPINI—JENNINGS—June 25, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, by the Rev C P Cory, M A, Frederick Charles Rampini, Lieut, Indian Staff Corps, to Hester Kathleen, second daughter of T Vernon Jennings, Esq, of Taunton, Somerset, England.

DEATHS.

BELL—July 2, at Ceylon Estate, Pollibetta, Coorg, John Dansterville Bell, aged 53 years.
McNAMARA—June 28, at Spring Villa, Landour, near Mussoorie, suddenly, Sub-Conductor Michael McNamara, Commissariat Transport Department, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1895.

ALTHOUGH issued at far too late a period, the Administration Report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for 1893-94 contains much information, which will be comparatively new to readers not directly interested in the affairs of the Lieutenant-Governorship. The year was one in which the people enjoyed unusually good health and had an excellent harvest. But there is no joy that hath not its sorrow, and while the ryots gathered in plentiful crops great mortality was rife among their cattle. This had the effect of reviving the Provincial application to Government to allow money to be devoted to the spread and application of veterinary knowledge among the agriculturists. Another way by which an attempt is being made to stamp out the evil is by the construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory in the Kumaun Hills, where experiments can be made on the virus of rinderpest and other diseases, and where it is hoped a prophylactic will be discovered. The abundance of the harvests, of course, had the effect of cheapening food-grains, which were lower in price than they have been for some years. The work of opening up Central Asian countries to trade seems to make absolutely no progress if we may judge from the fact that the business transacted between these Provinces and Tibet and Nepal is yearly declining. In 1891-92 the total trade amounted in value to one crore and ten lakhs of rupees; in the following year it had gone down to ninety-five and three-quarters of lakhs, and in the period under review was only a little more than ninety lakhs. At first sight it may seem remarkable that with so plentiful a harvest, there should have been a great decrease in the exports of wheat, but this was due, no doubt, to the glutted state of the European markets owing to the superabundance of supplies from America. There was an increase in the imports of grain, as the crops in the Punjab were so good that traders found it profitable to send consignments to the North-West Provinces. In educational matters progress continued to be most marked in the higher branches of study, and especially in the great expansion of University teaching. Our local University reformers will be interested in learning that owing to a revision of entrance tests, the examination now exacted by the Allahabad University for entrance for the B. A. Degree is more stringent in the matter of English than the corresponding test of any other University. The report, however, draws attention to the small percentage of B.A.s who undertake the year of specialized study necessary for examination for the M. A. degree. Primary education still continues in a very backward state, only eight per cent. of the total male population and ·37 per cent. of the female population being returned as attending school. These figures, of course, do not take account of the private instruction given to children in many households, but on the other hand, remarks the report "it includes many schools in which the instruction given is of little value." With regard to local self-government, we learn that greater personal interest has been taken by the District Board members in their public work, but the North-West is no exception to the general rule throughout India in this respect, and there is still room for considerable improvement. Five-sixths of the total municipal income was derived from octroi, a form of a taxation, which the native householder seems to pay more cheerfully than any other. The incidence of octroi per head of the population rose from 12 annas 10 pies, to 15 annas 8 pies. A tax of great interest from an experimental point of view was the visitors' tax levied at Hardwar, to meet the cost of the sanitary improvements and arrangements, rendered necessary by the annual influx of pilgrims. Provided such a tax is moderate its imposition cannot be regarded as unreasonable, and the experiment might well be extended to other places whither pilgrims resort. In Rampur the Council of Regency has been dissolved, on the installation of the Nawab, who is, however, assisted in the administration of his State by an executive council of three members, a Resident Political Officer having also been appointed as adviser to the young Prince. The State progressed in the removal of abuses and the establishment of permanent reforms during the period of, Regency, and it is gratifying to learn from more recent news than that supplied by the Report that this progression is maintained now that the Nawab has ascended the *gadi*. The only criticism, the report contains of the affairs of the State of Tehri is that the accumulated balances are too large, and the Raja has been reminded that the money should be spent for the benefit of the people, and the improvement of the resources of the State.

IN referring the other day to the importance of the exercise of a wise moderation in the interpellations and speeches of non-official members of the Legislative Councils, we cited the opinion and example of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose as an illustration of the value of an attitude of "loyal and reasonable opposition." A pamphlet we have lately received, reproducing the questions and speeches of Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, in the Viceregal Legislative Council, during the past two years, shows that a similar example is furnished in the case of the honourable non-official representative of the Central Provinces. The interpellations put by Mr. Chitnavis did not survey mankind from Peshawar to Tuticorin, but were wisely confined to the affairs of the Province he represented. The pamphlet does not indicate to what extent administrative changes have followed upon the interrogations of the honourable member, but independent enquiry on the subject goes to show that they have not been wanting. We do not suppose that even Mr. Chitnavis himself would claim that these changes stand to his questions in the relation of effect to cause, but at the same time there can be no doubt that his enquiries, by enabling the Executive to learn from the accredited representative of the people something of the popular view, contributed in no small degree to this end. One of his first interpellations drew attention to the small amount spent on colleges in the Central Provinces, and this has been followed up by liberal grants from Provincial Revenues towards the cost of constructing college hostel buildings, both at Jubbulpur and Nagpur. In the latter town private benevolence has undertaken the main cost, a sum of thirty thousand rupees having been subscribed. Mr. Woodburn, the Chief Commissioner, speaking at the Morris College last year, while pointing out the necessity for spending money on primary education, promised to take into consideration all applications made by colleges for increased grants. An enquiry regarding cases in which the old maximum of half assets as the Government share in the land had been exceeded, led to reductions being made and announced on that account to the extent of forty thousand rupees in two districts alone. This is a striking instance of the readiness of the much-abused "bureaucracy" to remedy any cases of hardship which are brought to their notice, and it shows how little ground there is for the railing accusations often brought against Government by so-called "patriotic" politicians. Government have not, at present, committed themselves to a hard-and-fast adherence to the fifty per cent. assessment maximum. They remark that there will be greater justification for it "when the margin of culturable waste-land has been reduced, and the province has fully responded to the large outlay upon it on the construction of railways and other public works from which it is now very largely benefiting, but to which it has not hitherto made any appreciable contribution." The request for a return to the limitation first fixed by Sir Richard Temple comes home to the authorities with increasing force in seasons of scarcity like the present, and it may be hoped that the time is not far distant when the conditions laid down by Government are sufficiently complied with to enable them to make this concession. It was in reply to Mr. Chitnavis that Sir Antony Macdonnell expressed the desire of Government to cheapen the price of all descriptions of forest produce necessary for the agricultural and domestic uses of the population, and a few months later the famous Forest Resolution of last year making many concessions in the direction indicated was published. An interpellation made last February, wherein Mr. Chitnivas asked for a less arbitrary procedure in the assessment of miscellaneous incomes, has led to the issue of strict orders to settlement officers to see that the rights of the State are moderately and fairly assessed in such cases. A more important matter upon which the member for the Central Provinces exercised the right of interpellation was the subject of restricting the free transfer of ryots' holdings. This is eminently a subject which bristles with difficulties, and it is now engaging the close attention both of the Government of India and the provincial administrations. Mr. Chitnavis also raised the question of the desirability or otherwise of consulting landowners or malguzars in fixing tenants' rents. The assessable assets as now taken into account include all rents fixed at the time of settlement by settlement officers on the basis of information placed generally at their disposal by departmental officers, while the opinion of the landlords, who are likely to know the capacity of the tenant and his land by reason of long management is never taken into account. Of course there are obvious objections to placing any great reliance on the interested declarations of the landlord, but at the same time the wisdom of settling the matter without hearing anything he has to say is rather doubtful, and we are glad that Sir Antony Macdonnell promised that the suggestion made by Mr. Chitnavis should be duly considered. We need not follow the course pursued in the Legislative Council by Mr. Chitnavis at any greater length; sufficient has been said to justify us in citing his case as showing how wisely and well members of the Legislative Councils can serve their constituents if the suggestions conveyed in their questions and speeches are moderate and practicable.

OF the total revenue of Agra, to whose administration report we alluded yesterday, (including a loan from Government of Rs. 81,120), amounting to Rs. 580,198, or Rs. 3-4 per head of population, twenty-five per cent. is expended under the head of sanitary work. The Agra Water-Works opened in 1891 is the first, we believe, in India that can show a twelve-months' record of bacteriological analysis. The diagram prepared by Mr. Crawshaw, the Municipal Engineer, is most instructive in showing the change that takes place during the process of filtering. The Jumna water varies very greatly in impurity, and the microbes range from 145 to 5,000 per cubic centimeter, being most numerous when the river is in flood. At the time of greatest impurity the number of microbes in the stand-post water was only 15 per cubic centimeter. The water is purified in sand filters, and the rate of filtration is nearly 3 inches per hour, with a head of 3½ inches above the sand. The water also passes through a revolving purifier, where it is acted on by a shower of small pieces of iron. The consumption of iron was 3½ tons in the year. The sand from the river Jumna having been found to be too fine, Rs. 24,000 is to be spent for sand from the River Chambal. The charge is estimated to economise some Rs. 3,000 in working charges per annum. An analysis of the consumption of water shows that although the average consumption was 6·44 gallons per head per day, it was used at the rate of 7 gallons in the city and only 3¾ gallons, in cantonment. During the year there were six bursts in the mains, one of them was on the 26-inch main, and the city supply was cut off for five hours. There were 32 leaks. At present the conservancy is in the hands of the secretary, a gentleman whose experience and duties can scarcely harmonise with the multifarious operation of conservancy work. It would fall most naturally, we think, into the Municipal Engineers' Department, which would work consultatively with the Health Office and the Sanitary Engineer. As the volume of the Jumna is very small in the dry season, it is not desirable to turn the sewage of the city into it permanently, and we understand that the Municipality only awaits the time when its funds will enable it to dispose of the whole of the sewage and sullage on an irrigation farm on the other side of the river. An error in the estimate of the necessary water-supply resulted in a basis of 25 gallons per head per day, for which the whole plant was constructed, and the town has to pay interest on a great deal of unnecessary capital that might have been much more usefully employed in carrying the sullage and sewage to a suitable tract of cultivated ground. When the time comes for carrying out this work, the surplus power of the unfiltered water pumping engine may be employed in the supply of unfiltered water to dilute the sewage to a suitable consistence for prompt absorption and assimilation on the cultivated land. Agra has an especial interest for the inhabitants of Bombay on account of its peculiarities of drainage and water-supply, which must be considered along with its peculiar topographical advantages. The supply per head per day of water would be considered quite inadequate to supply the people, and afterwards to carry off the sullage in open drains without nuisance in spite of the very high sun temperature that prevails during certain season. The sewage is removed in carts, and trenched at present. The rapid movement of the sullage in the drains will enable it to reach its destination without putrefaction, while the daily removal of the sewage, if carried out with proper method, will permit of its dilution and utilisation within a few hours and without offence.

THE United Service Institution is evidently in earnest in its efforts to become as popular as it ought to be, and Colonel Stopford's remarks and suggestions are evidently to be acted upon, that is, if we may judge from the journal of the Institution, a new number of which has just been issued. It is a brighter, smarter number than has before seen light, and contains contributions on a wide diversity of subjects from the pens of officers who are well qualified to write upon the questions they discuss; in addition to which are a batch of occasional notes and extracts from British and foreign military journals. Captain Wallace, of the 27th Punjab Infantry, in the first article, advocates the formation of a military museum for Simla, which he believes would much increase the usefulness of the United Service Institution. He acknowledges that it would cost money, but he believes the Government of India would help, being ever ready to spend money on the improvement of its Army. Colonel King-Harman then discourses on Malaya as a possible recruiting ground for the Indian Army. It has been neglected and disregarded, he says, but though he would have it no longer so, and would have it regarded as a recruiting ground of great value, it must not for a moment be supposed that he would wish the enlistment of recruits there to be considered as foreshadowing a policy of annexation. Lieutenant Pigou makes some excellent suggestions as to the improvement of visual signalling and the system of instruction therein; and then Major E. N. Henriques has some notes, far too brief, on tactics and organisation of artillery masses, though he admits that questions of artillery organisation and training cannot be properly considered without touching on larger topics, such as the established organisation of the three arms and the general conditions of warfare. Lieutenant A. H. Bingley, Adjutant of the 7th Bengal Infantry, contributes a brief account of the origin, religious customs, and history of the Rajputs, with notes regarding their fitness for modern military service. This is a point on which he declares that the Rajputs have deteriorated, for the martial races have lost their essentially warlike characteristics—though the Rajputs are none the less admirable soldiers, who are still capable of rendering as good service as any other race recruited in India. Major Radcliffe, of the 14th Sikhs, prop

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Russian Pamir Commission expects to reach Sarikul, on the 9th instant, and will there meet Major-General Gerard and his party.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Gully will be opposed at Carlisle by a Unionist candidate, who has received a letter of support from Mr. Balfour.

Meetings are daily being held in different parts of the country, and speeches are being made by the candidates, but up to the present there is an absence of any excitement over the Elections.

EXTENSION OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The *Standard*, in a telegram from its Berlin correspondent, positively re-affirms that an extension of the Siberian Railway through Manchuria has been definitely agreed upon.

LORD ROBERTS ON CHITRAL.

Captain Younghusband delivered a lecture on Chitral at the United Service Institute, last night.

Lord Roberts, who was present, addressed the meeting, and said there was no necessity for annexing Chitral. It would, he said, suffice to make a road and ferries over the Swat and Panjkora rivers, and when completed, the route should be guarded by local levies. Such a plan would involve no exorbitant expenditure.

CRICKET.

The match between Gentlemen and Players resulted in a victory for the latter by 32 runs. Dr. Grace contributed 118 runs to the Gentlemen's score.

The match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire was concluded yesterday, the former winning by 171 runs.

Warwick has beaten Leicester by an innings and nine runs.

The match between Sussex and Hampshire was drawn.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SIGNOR CRISPI.

ROME, JULY 10.

There was a renewal of the Opposition attack in the Chamber, to-day, on Signor Crispi's exceptional decrees. After an eloquent speech by Signor Crispi, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence, and approved the decrees by a large majority.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left here, at 11 a.m.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

General Low has been informed that, as movements of troops from Chitral cannot begin before September, he is to arrange for supplies accordingly.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The legislative list of business was carried through at the Council, held this morning, in accordance with the programme.

The Honourables Sir A. Miller, Sir A. Mackenzie, and Sir J. Westland made brief speeches in introducing their various Bills, which were met with no opposition.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

We hear on excellent authority that the abuse of the rule permitting Additional Members to ask questions at the Local Council meetings is likely to receive very early attention of the Government, and the rule, if found necessary, will certainly be amended.

CAVALRY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

A scheme for the general readjustment of pay and allowances of Squadron Sergeant-Majors and Quarter-master Sergeants of British Cavalry in India has been sanctioned.

THE ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW.

The final statistics necessary for the preparation of the annual Trade Review have just been received. On receipt of these final figures, I am now informed definitely that, as anticipated in a former telegram, the trade reports of this year is in every way eminently satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY CLASSES.

Colonel Hart, Director of Military Education, leaves Simla, on August 11, visiting all the principal military garrison classes in India.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY ON TOUR.

General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, now on leave in England, proceeds at the commencement of November to Bombay and Madras Presidencies before visiting any up-country stations.

General Lewis, Inspector-General of Artillery, will probably proceed in practically the same tour.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief's tour is not yet finally settled, as it was necessary to avoid the dates clashing with the Viceroy's. The Commander-in-Chief will, however, in all probability, visit the Bombay, Madras, and Burma District Commands before returning to Calcutta.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel D. Roebuck has been permitted to retire to England, and retires from active service on half-pay.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotions in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, consequent on the recent Departmental Examination, will be made known next week.

REVISED TARIFF VALUATIONS.

It is proposed that revised tariff valuations are to be dealt with immediately.

MR. KNIGHT.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

Mr. Knight, author of "Where Three Empires Meet," has gone to Madagascar as special correspondent of the London *Times*.

EXPECTED HONOURS.

It is considered likely that Colonel Talbot will receive a K. C. S. I. for his services in connection with Prince Nasrullah's visit to England. Mr. Martin will also receive some mark of the Queen's favour.

A DETECTIVE FORCE FOR BURMA.

The question of organising a detective force for Burma has been under consideration, and proposals of the Local Government are now before the Government of India.

A NEW ROAD FROM BURMA TO KENGTUNG.

A good military road will probably be made from Burma to Kengtung, in the Mekong Valley, in the next cold weather.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

The Foxhounds' meet to-day was at the fourth milestone, on the Nagar Road. About seventy turned out. The ladies were Mrs. Humfrey, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Cecil Gray, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Gavin, the Misses Bull, Mrs. Caldecott, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. French. The hounds were put into the stone glen also immediately to get on the line of the Jack, who took them slowly through the centre of the glen. After a good ride the hounds were lost sight of and ran to the Nagar Road. Jack was viewed by some of the foremost of the field, and took the line due east, the hounds running hard. After this the Master took the hounds in the direction of Yerrowda to a very rocky nullah. Two jacks broke away towards the country, at times somewhat awkward to get over many holes. There were two falls, Mr. Deas, King's Own Regiment, came to grief, but was not injured much. Captain Quintin, 4th Bombay Rifles, fell heavily owing to his horse's leg being entangled in a hole, his elbow being dislocated.

CRICKET: STAFF VS. LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

A cricket match, Government Staff *vs.* North Lancashire Regiment, was played on the Poona Gymkhana ground this evening. Good scores were made by the Lancashires, to which Browne contributed 62, O'Brien 58, Greig 57, Hancock 36, and Woodward 20. They closed their innings for 283 runs. The Staff scored 186 runs—Colonel Hobday, not out, 56; Krichenbech 35; Geoghegan 30; and Johnston, 21.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Karamania left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

French Mail Steamer Oxus from Aden arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Karamania sailed from Liverpool, for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Cam left Hongkong, for Singapore, on the 11th instant.

THE MEMORIAL OF SHIVAJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The prosperity of great nations is due to the strenuous efforts of those who, in spite of the numerous difficulties that stand in their way, aim at an object which, they conceive, and conceive with every forethought, will have a tendency to improve gradually the human state. Prince Shivaji was one of them, who with the invaluable assistance of the Mawlas and Marathas fought against the Mahomedans with undaunted courage, and repulsed the Moguls with great dexterity, with the main object of establishing a Maratha Empire in India, and every one will admit that he succeeded in his attempts to a great extent. He is therefore, compared with the great heroes of the Western Nations, viz.,—Napoleon, Washington Nelson, &c., and sometimes placed above them. Then it is no great wonder that the people of Maharashtra after receiving the Western education, which has placed before them the deeds of the great warrior, should come forward to perpetuate his memory. And certainly this ought to have been done before long. But better late than never. The idea of a memorial has after all sprung up into the minds of the public, and specially into the minds of some Poona Brahmin politicians. Great movements are going on from one end to the other, and every quarter is requested to contribute his quota as a matter of right, towards the funds which are being collected from a single pie to thousands of rupees, from the poor as well as the rich, from a Mahomedan, a Parsee, and a Hindu—whether Brahmin or Maratha—without the slightest distinction of caste or creed. But what shape the memorial is to take is not either known, or is not to be made known, for the present, or until the funds are collected, appears to be the main object in view of those concerned in the movement. The rumour is that the tomb of Shivaji is to be repaired and maintained, some temples are to be built, a statue of Shivaji is to be erected at Raighur, and finally to celebrate his anniversary every year by giving large feasts, and distributing money to the Brahmins only. If this is the object in view—and this will, it is apprehended, be the case—why then should the non-Brahmin classes of the Deccan join the Brahmins in a cause of this nature? Will the Brahmins ever abandon their selfishness and show a sign of generosity? Will the Brahmins, who rooted out every Maratha Prince that rose to power, ever have any sympathy towards his descendants? Will the Brahmins who failed not to shut the door of education against their own country-men and supporters ever think of imparting it to those ignorant masses? Will the Brahmins, who look with contempt on all other casts people and treat them like beasts, ever bear any idea of humanity? Have they ever performed any business the benefit of which is shared by the non-Brahmins? Apart from the above we learn that the Maharaja of Kolhapur desires to repair the tomb of Shivaji, and maintain it without the assistance of any public body; and this he does as a part of his duty. Government also will not, it is feared, allow any body to build temples and celebrate anniversaries at the fort, which was once a place of political activity. The present movement will, besides, result in an action which will be similar to that at the Shivneri Fort, where the tomb of Rajaram Maharaja is built and maintained, and anniversaries are celebrated in feasting the Brahmins, who are the only people that visit the place, and where not a single non-Brahmin is seen. Notwithstanding all this, if the people of Maharashtra are roused with a feeling to perpetuate the memory of that Great Prince, what shape should such memorial take? Should it take the form above-mentioned of feasting the Brahmins at the cost of the public money? And if not, in what manner can the funds be best utilised? I think in my humble opinion that a large boarding school should be built, which should be called after his name, where arrangements should be made to impart free education to the poorer classes of his own caste and creed, taking into consideration that had Shivaji lived until now he would have done the same to improve the present condition of the Marathas. This sort of memorial is most needed, and is the only one which will display to them, who are even ignorant of the name of Shivaji, as to who he was. But this is hardly a suggestion which will meet the approval of the Brahmins, and I have not submitted it for their approval, but for the favorable consideration of those all, who are concerned in the matter, and to judge whether it is just and right.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 10. A MARATHA.

THE DUARTE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Assuming that Mr. Hemming is correctly reported in your account of the proceedings taken before Mr. Webb at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, I beg to give a most emphatic denial to the statements then made by Mr. Hemming in so far as they relate to my conduct of affairs *re* the claim made by his client, Mr. Fonseca.

Let me say that since the claim papers were presented by Messrs. Turner and Hemming I have had no communiction whatever with Fonseca, and my intercourse with Messrs. Turner and Hemming has been limited to correspondence—hence Mr. Hemming can easily refute my statements if they are not correct.

The statements made in court yesterday by Mr. Hemming are absolutely false. I have not "declared that the deceased was induced to take hopelessly to drink," and it is not true that either Mr. Fonseca or his solicitors challenged me to take proceedings in a court of law, where Mr. Fonseca was ready to meet any charge brought against him. There is not the shadow of truth in these statements, and if the letter said to have been sent to my head office contains no more truth than these statements said to have been made by Mr. Hemming in court yesterday, then I am forced to the conclusion that Mr. Hemming desires the honour of being known as the champion prevaricator of the world.—Yours, &c.,

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

Bombay, July 11.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN ANGELO, 9th B.L., will be Inspecting Officer of the Phulkian States' Imperial Service Cavalry, Captain Pirie, 1st B.L., filling a similar post for Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bahawulpore and Faridkote.

AT the instance of the agents for the Madras Electric Tramway Company, the Madras Government has accorded sanction up to the 15th September next to the cars running on No. 1 Section under the conduit system. After this date the overhead system will be introduced.

THE exact dates of the Durand Football Tournament at Simla have not yet been fixed, but they will probably be September 23 to 30. The Highland Light Infantry team, who have won the trophy for two consecutive years, will reach Simla shortly and go into hard training. If they win this year, the silver football becomes their property. It is hoped that regiments further afield than the Punjab and Bengal Commands may be induced to send up players for the Tournament.

THE Forest Department has suffered somewhat severely since February, no fewer than four Deputy Conservators having died. Bengal has lost Messrs. Richardson and Davis, the Central Provinces Mr. Moore, while on Tuesday a telegram from Burma announces the death of Mr. T. Aplin.

MANY and various are the duties of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist with the Government of the N.-W. Provinces. Possibly it may have been from an englared view of his bacteriological function—he tells us that "attached to some of the hairs were eggs of a parasite which I believe to be some species of pedicula—that Mr. Hankin last year set himself to examine specimens of the hairs found in the famous mango-tree mud-smears in which the *Spectator* detected indications of a coming mutiny. The result of Mr. Hankin's examination is given at some length in the latest report he has sent in to Government. Briefly, his conclusion is that some of the hairs are undoubtedly the bristles of the pig, for others he hesitates between the pig and the fakir. The train of reasoning by which, in considering the hypothesis of human hair, Mr. Hankin eliminates all with the exception of fakirs as possible owners, is more curious than delicate, but is certainly conclusive. As between the pig and the fakir Mr. Hankin is unable to decide surely, though to his mind the fact that some of the hairs are undoubtedly of swinish derivation, "suggests strongly that all are of this origin."

IN the past season's competitive practice by artillery in India, No. 15 Field Battery, Campbellpore, stands first in the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Artillery, that is in the 12-pounder group, and wins the Commander-in-Chief's prize as the best shooting battery in India. The other batteries winning prizes in this group stand as follows in order of merit:—42nd, Secunderabad; 45th, Bellary; 8th, Agra; 68th, Peshawar; 29th, Belgaum; 22nd, Nasirabad; and 36th, Kirkee. All these are Field Batteries "Q" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Sialkote, is also included. In the Mountain Artillery the best shooting battery is No. 3 British, now with the Chitral Relief Force. It wins the prize presented by the Inspector-General of Artillery. In the 7-pounder muzzle-loading group the winning battery is No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery. In the 40-pounder competition the winning company is No. 16, stationed at Agra, which takes the prize presented by the Lieutenant-General Commanding in Madras. The 6-inch breech-loading group was this year subdivided into two sub-groups, A. and B. The former comprised the garrison companies stationed at Aden, Bombay and Karachi; the latter those at Calcutta and Rangoon. This division was made as it was found impossible to frame rules for a competitive practice at a moving target, if the river forts were included. In sub-group A. the winning company was No. 3 Southern Division, Aden, which made 7 hits out of a possible 16, and took the prize presented by the Lieutenant-General Commanding in Bombay. In sub-group B, No. 18 Company Southern Division won.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN COUNCIL has been pleased to prohibit the payment of the drawback on the exportation of yarn or cotton fabrics to the following:—The ports of Travancore and Cochin, of the Gaekwar of Baroda, of the Thakore of Bhavnagar, the Nawab of Cambay, and the Nawab Habsan, the Portuguese port of Din, and several ports in Kutch and Kathiawar.

FULL details are published by the Revenue Department concerning the recent notification already published relating to the transfer of Juggarao's Observatory at Vizagapatam to the Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments, subject to the Government of Madras, and to be held by him and his successors under certain restrictions from the 29th June of the current year. A long notification is now published, formally granting the transfer of the Observatory. It is ruled now that the members of the committee shall be: Rajah Rao Guru, the Collector of Vizagapatam, who for the time being shall be the chairman of all the meetings; the Government Astronomer of Madras, the local Meteorological Reporter, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and the Assistant Reporter, Mr. F. Lice. In conclusion, it is stated, that the Government of India may from time to time make new rules and regulations or order changes to be made in the management of funds and the general administration. A yearly report is also called for.

THE Northampton Regiment at Bangalore, have lost yet another officer in Bangalore in Lieutenant Haworth Booth, who succumbed on the morning of the 7th instant, to an attack, it is said, of consumption. The deceased was the son of Colonel Haworth Booth, of Hull, and joined the Northamptons in 1888. He served at Warleigh, the Tower of London and Aldershot, and came to India in 1892. About a week ago he was admitted to the Station Hospital, where he died at the age of 27. The funeral was attended by all the military officers in the garrison, including General Gossett, Commanding at Bangalore. All the bands in garrison were present, and the coffin was literally covered with floral offerings from friends.

THE heat since the 20th ultimo at Pindi has been very great. No rain has fallen, and there is a great deal of sickness in consequence both among the Europeans and natives. Enteric is rife among the British troops, and many cases of heat apoplexy. Four men of the 4th Dragoon Guards were struck down on the 6th. Like all regiments new to the country, they cannot realize the force of the sun when it is obscured, as it has been lately, by the grey haze which precedes the much-longed-for rain.

A WELL-KNOWN novelist told an amusing, though probably apocryphal story, at a dinner party concerning W. G., about whom all the cricketing world is now talking. Many years ago, said the writer of books, he played in a cricket match at Smyrna against a team of which Dr. Grace was a member. When "W.G." went in to bat, the novelist, who was "leg-off," was placed such a distance away to field that he was easily captured by brigands. It was not till three years afterwards that he obtained release, not because the ransom was paid, but because it was found nobody would pay any ransom for him.

ARE birds interested in matters meteorological, or is the site of the London Weather Office specially chosen for ornithological observations? Whatever the reason, the number and variety of feathered visitors that frequent the plane trees in the churchyard opposite that well-known institution is somewhat remarkable. The sparrows we have always with us, and early this spring an owl took up its position on a leafless branch, and as long as office hours lasted kept its emblinking eyes fixed on the state of the sea at Dover. When the young leaves appeared so did a pair of wood-pigeons, and, as already recorded in the *Westminster Gazette*, built a nest on the corner tree, and swayed to and fro in unison with the movements of the anemometer; and yesterday morning, by nine o'clock, an interested crowd had collected under the same tree, to watch two large peahens which had flown high up midst its branches, and kept raising their crested heads, and stretching already lengthy necks, in ineffectual efforts to catch a glimpse of the Clerk of the Weather.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE has again arrived in England, and here is an extract from an interview with her in the "London American":—"Do I expect to see my former husband, Willie Wilde? Why, I think I shall see him. He is with his sister now, I believe. It will not make any difference. Why, yes, I should like to see him. You know, our marriage was nothing more than a mistake. There is nothing save the most friendly feeling between us to-day. We know now that we were not fitted for each other, although I still have the deep respect for his genius that I always had. Willie is only a wayward boy."

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT has been telling the *Lady Cyclist* that her favourite pastimes are billiards and cycling. "Do you wear the rational dress," she was asked. "No," was the reply, "not because I object to it, but as I preach in many pulpits, and have quite enough prejudice to encounter, I am fearful of doing anything that might give unnecessary offence to those I most wish to win over." Mrs. Chant added, however, that her daughters would certainly wear it, and she cannot see that any exception should be taken to the dress for cycling any more than to riding habits or walking costumes.

A NEW YORK man has been testing the honesty of the people of that city by dropping purses in their way, and seeing how many of them were returned. He purchased six ladies' purses and put in each of them 42 cents, a key, some certificates, and a card with his name and address thereon. The purses were dropped at various places on the sidewalks and on the floors of the big dry-goods stores. In less than twenty-four hours five of the purses had been returned to him, and according to last advices he was confidently expecting the return of the sixth. Attention is directed to the interesting fact that in each case the honest finders were women.

OUR Consul at Naples notices in his last report the progress that has been made towards the rebuilding of that town. Within the last few years vast portions have been pulled down, and the former narrow, tortuous alleys have been replaced by wide streets lined on either side by handsome palaces. A part of the magnificent new thoroughfare, called the "Rettifilo," which runs from the railway station on the extreme east to the General Post Office in the centere of the town, is now open to the public, and its construction has entirely altered the conditions of existence in Naples. It will be news to many people that no city in Europe except London has a traffic equal to that of Naples.

A SERIOUS question for the banking trade in Russia is the conversion of the State Bank into a sort of commercial establishment for advancing money on all kinds of goods and wares at a cheaper rate than the ordinary banks can afford to accept—that is, at 4½ per cent. per annum. The grain dealers and others now naturally go to the State Bank by preference, as they can receive two-thirds of the value of their temporary possessions af this low rate of interest, In one respect, of course, this is a great assistante to traders, but it deprives the private banking-houses of a great part of their former business. On the other hand, however, the State Bank pays not more than 1½ per cent. on time deposits, and on deposits "on call" it pays nothing at all, no matter how large the amount of the deposit.

THE task which the Russian Minister of Finance, M. Witte, has set himself of gradually bringing the whole of the private railway systems under Government control and administration is now very nearly completed. The Government has commenced well by making an enormous reduction in the goods and passenger tariffs, and the express trains on all the trunk lines are being increased in number and accelerated in speed. The next measure of the Minister was to acquire a monopoly of the great spirit industry, and a control of the retail trade generally. The wine and sugar duties are likely to come next, not as Government monopolies, but as Government commercial exploitations. Private competition, however, will avail little against so powerful a competitor. M. Witte has lattarly arrived at the conclusion that the import of foreign coal would cease if the Russian producers knew how to push their own product. This native article has certainly been sufficiently well protected for some years past by the almost prohibitive import tax of nearly eight shillings per ton imposed on British coal, but still the imports have continued, although in a lesser quantity. It is announced that the Ministry will open its own coals depots in the Black Sea ports and the interior centres, and it will, of course, undersell private traders.

AN Odessa correspondent writes: The "Novosti" is so firmly convinced that a penultimate or a final solution of the Eastern Question is now rapidly approaching, that it advices the responsible Powers to be fully prepared for a revision of the situation in South Eastern Europe as well as of that in Armenia. Bulgaria and Macedonia must necessarily also come under the consideration of the co-signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, as well as other kindred and collateral matters which require to be finally disposed of. The "Novosti" trusts, therefore, that all the European Powers interested in the Eastern Question will be ready, when the time shortly arrives, to discuss it in its entire scope.

SOME little time ago, it will be remembered, the Government of Russia, in order to assist the grain trade, commenced to buy very largely direct from the producers. These purchases continue, and the Ministry of Finance will soon be the largest holder of grain stocks in the country. Fair prices are paid by the Government buyers, and the middlemen are rigorously excluded from all participation. The Government must soon commence to sell, and consequently to export its steadily-accumulating stocks. Naturally, writes our Odessa correspondent, the private traders are beginning to ask what is to become of their own enterprise in the face of such an all powerful opposition as this. Having possession of the railways, too, and the control of other ways of communication, the Government naturally accords facilities and privileges to its own administrative agents which place private traders at a disadvantage. The Credit Bank of Odessa a week or two ago announced a dividend of 4 per cent. This establishment has hitherto done a very large business, and always paid from 10 to 15 per cent. The decline is directly owing to Government opposition through the State Bank. Commercial men are anxiously asking where this competition is going to stop. If M. Witte is determined to develop it to its natural limits there must shortly be an end to all private enterprise in many of the chief industries.

IN these days of science primers and lectures any schoolboy can quote quite an army of statistics concerning the rainfall, but, "counting up the sunny hours" is a sufficiently novel employment for sober-minded Englishmen to cause Mr. Richard Curtis's paper on "The Hourly Variation of Sunshine at Seven Stations in the British Isles," read before the Royal Meteorological Society, to be received with exceptional interest. The seven stations which have the honour of being the first in the world to supply the results of ten years' sunshine observations are, in order of latitude, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Armagh, Stonyhurst, Valentia, Kew, and Falmouth, but in order of sunshine the last becomes first, and Falmouth heads the list with an average of 4¼ hours per diem, followed by Valentia with 4 hours and Kew with 3¾ hours. Then come Stonyhurst and Armagh, whilst Glasgow takes the lowest place with a record of only 3 hours. Dissecting the amount of sunshine experienced in the various months brings out the remarkable fact that at most of the stations not only is there less sunshine in July than during May and June, but also considerably less than in August. The reason for this we had better leave to the meteorologists, and not risk burning our fingers by playing with fire.

THE long period of eruption which commenced in 1875 continued during the whole of last year in varying intensity. The new phase which began in August, 1893, terminated in February, 1894, and after the lava streams had ceased to flow in the "Atrio di Cavallo," the central crater recommenced its activity by throwing up in incandescent projectiles with frequent subterranean noises, while dense volumes of steam issued from the top. During this increased activity earthquakes manifested themselves, not only in Italy, but in various parts of the world. It is interesting to note that Messrs. Cook and Son took 10,235 people up Vesuvius by their wire-rope railway during last year.

THE LOST FORCE.

[TRANSLATED FROM AN OLD PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT BY "THE SUBALTERN."]

. . . . "And behold, it came to pass in those days that there arose rumours of war amongst the people who dwell in the North, in that they galloped the horse of their vengeance upon the plain of recrimination; and did grievously beleaguer the countrymen of the Great Chief of the City of the Hills.

And it seemed good unto the Great Chief who abideth in the City of the Hills (may Allah ever be gracious unto him!) to send a great army against the people who dwell in the North; and with it many Generals (may Paradise be their portion!) men whose feet were firmly planted on the carpet of experience and the waters of whose intelligence were clear as are the waters of Salsabil.

And the fighting of the Generals was mighty, so that the people who dwell in the North could not prevail against it, but their souls were taken in the net of defeat as a bird is snared by the fowler.

And behold, when the fighting was ceased there came yet more warriors, for so great is the lust of war among the people of the City in the Hills.

Now the City of the Hills is large, and among the number of the inhabitants thereof are women, fair as are the pearls of the sea, fairy-faced and jessamine-bosomed, and they talked much for thirty days and thirty nights concerning the fame of the Generals (may Allah's peace be upon them!) and of the Army.

But it came to pass that the army tarried in its returning, and the soles of the feet of the men of war were made to consort with the fire of anguish in that their boots were broken; and the supplies waxed few, so that the smoke of the hearts of the men of war arose to the City of the Hills; and they cried, saying, "Let us return."

Also, the beloved of the men of war made answer: "Lo, we have waited this day, and the second day, and the third day, but there is no sound of returning, (and we ever expecting their coming), until after so great delay; wherefore let us eat, drink, and be merry!"

The sword and the biscuit of adversity
Are the portion of the man of war.
But the beloved is the portion
Of the man of peace.

Wherefore the dear hearts of the inhabitants of the City of the Hills were inclined towards feasting; and it became so that after many days if anyone should speak concerning the Generals and the Army, that they should say: "What Army?"

Now in the City of the Hills are men who are wise in the matter of money and who manage the affairs of the Treasury of the Great Chief.

And these men dwell ever in the City of the Hills whilst the fire of the insolence of the Sun burneth beneath the frying-pan of the Heavens. For it is necessary that their heads be cool, wherefore they dwell there.

And these men said among themselves: "There be money owing from the Generals and the men of war on account of sustenance and of carriage; therefore let us send for them, and take somewhat of them."

And they sent messengers, saying: "Return, oh Generals and men of war; that something may be taken of you?"

And the messengers returned, saying: "Lo, we went, and have found nothing, save only the tobacco-pipe of the Chief of the Generals, and these empty tins of sustenance; and the Army be melted away!" For the time of returning had been long.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Abbott, Miss
Anbury, Mrs D
Arimitage, Capt E H
Auot, Mr E
Baillie, Mr and Mrs D C
Bainbridge, Col
Badcock, Mr G H
Bidie, Mrs and infant
Booth, Mr and Mrs
Bostock, Mrs
Brook, Mr H O W G
Cagger, Capt J E
Carey, Major T
Chitall, Mr V N
Clarke, Col and Mrs
Craster, Capt J C B
Carpenter, Pte
Cory, Revd C P
Collins, Robert Mr
Combridge, Mr R
Creagh, Col
Cresswell, Mr
Day, Lieut A G F
Digby, Mrs and infant
Disney, Col T R
Drysdale, Mr T and 2 Misses
Dunn, Mr F P
English, Mr and Mrs T
Evens, Mr F E
Forbes, Mr
Fraser, Miss
Fuller, Capt J W F
Giles, Surg-Major G M
Greenshields, Mr R S
Good, Mr
Hildesley, Rev and Mrs
Hodgson, Mr G R
Hood, Lt
Hoxar, Mrs De
Hutchinson, Col
Irving, Major A Bell
Jackson, Capt H M
Jackson, Mr Geo and Mrs and child
John Greenwood, Mr
Kettlewell, Mr A B
Leggatt, Mr and Mrs E inft and child
Leggatt, Mr and Mrs E inft and child
Lyall, Mr A E
Leggatt, Brooke Mr C
Lindsley, Mr G W
Linfoot, Mr
Lyle, Mr D W
McFarlane, Prof D
Macdonald, Mr C J
Main, Rev J
Mant, Mr R N
Man, Mr E H
Marler, Mrs
Millett, Mr G P
McMicking, Miss
Moore, Revd and Mrs T
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Norman, Mr C
Passmore, Herbert Mr
Petrel, Mrs F L inft and 2 children
Percy, Lt
Phillips Mrs F A T, child, infant and ayah
Pirrofi, Lt W H W, R H A
Pomeroy, Lt Hon R L
Radford, Col A
Ritchie, Mrs R and inft
Reynolds, Mr E P
Roebuck, Dimcy Col
Rome, Mr W J
Reade, Capt A R
Rouse, Mrs
Ryley, Col, Mrs and Miss
Shelford, Mr E J
Schuerr, Mr H S
Struthers Mr A B
Spalding, Mr C
Sweet, Mr H
Sill, Mr Ch
Stock, Major T
Taylor, Mr G F
Toulmin, Mr and Mrs E
Thomas, Mr J W
Tulloch, Capt
Vangeyzel, Surg-Major J L
Waggelein, Mr
Warden, Surg-Lt-Col C J H
Weatherby, Mr Th
William, Mr J
Williams, Mr W H
Wright, Mrs
Wilmot, Mr C E
Wloo, Capt C W
Wilson Mrs and child
Winton, Capt C De
Young, Mr C
Young, Lt D C

FOR BRINDISI

Archdeacon of Bombay,
Arundel, Mr A T
Arnott, Mr A G
Abrahams, Mr Joel
Amos, Mr
Bollam, Mr E
Bilss, Mr J
Birks, Mr and Mrs W
Bell, Irving Maj A
Beaumont, Capt E
Bauld, Mr J G
Bauld, Mr R
Bowley, Capt D
Cotton, Mr and Mrs G
Collin, Mrs
Chrestien, Mr F F
Cobbold, Mr H R
Douglas, Capt M
Dyson, Surg-Capt T E
Edge, Sir J and Lady
Fagan, Mr R
Gaisford, Lieut-Col
Green, Mr J
Gurdon, Lt B E M
Gasalee, Co A
Herbert, Mr
Hawkins, Mr R W L
Ivens, Mr F J
Johnson, Mrs W H
Kirkpatrick, Capt H P
Lewis, Mrs Goldwyer
Lawford, Maj E
LeMarchand, Mrs C H
Langdon, Mr
Lawson, Capt H
Longe, Capt F H
Langdon, Mr N E
Loly, Mr F S P
Marsh, Mr H
McNeill, Mr J
Massey, Mrs C F
Minniken, Mrs and 2 children
Mckellar, Mr
Madden, Mr A W
Norrie, Mr T
Naish, Revd H
Prior, Mr R D
Smith, Mr A D D
Saunders, Mr J O P
Walsh, Mr A R
Wilson, Mr Thomas
Walton, Mr F T G
Williams, Mr

FOR ISMAILIA.—Gacopaulo, Mr and Mrs Goo

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was held on Wednesday last, at 12 noon, in the Association Hall. Mr. Khimjee Jairam Naronjee was elected as chairman in place of the late Mr. Damodhur Goculdas Manji. On taking the chair, Mr. Khimjee Jairam Naronjee in an eloquent speech, said that he was sensible of the high honour conferred upon him, and assured the members present that he will walk in the footsteps of his noble predecessor. After Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas and several other members had congratulated the newly-elected chairman, and thanking them for the good wishes the business of the day regarding the new freight contracts was taken in hand. While discussing the advisability or otherwise of entering into a fresh contract several members remarked that, though it is explicitly expressed in the contract that the shipowners shall render a separate account for each steamer with consignee's names and make payment of the amounts due at the end of each month, it was indeed a matter of regret that the shipowners have not handed as yet the statements to the Association nor the amounts due. At last a committee was formed of eleven members to inquire into the said matter, and after the satisfactory result arrived at they were to enter into fresh contract for one year or for two years with whomsoever they chose. Furthermore the committee was empowered to settle the new freight contract if they deemed it advisable either by private offer or by public tender, or may keep open at will. The proposition to the effect was duly put before the meeting, and was carried *nem. con.* The names of the gentlemen on the committee are as under:—Messrs. Khimjee Jairam Naronjee, Dhuramsey Soonderdas, Morarjee Goculdas, Purshotam Govindjee, Madhawjee Thakersey, Purshotam Kooverjee, Lakhmidas Bhimjee, Kalidas Jootha, Mowjee Premjee Toolsidas, Morarjee Veljee, and Goculdas Sewjee.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the business of the day.

DISTURBANCE AT BARODA.

A BARODA correspondent writes:—The day on which the taboots were drowned, that was the 4th ultimo. There were in all about eighty tabeots, including that of his Highness. As usual all the public taboots were led by the Sarkari taboot, which was stationed at the "Mandvi" (clock-tower), which is situated in the centre of the city. The Sarkari taboot left the Mandvi precisely at 4-30 p.m., and all the other regimental taboots, namely, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th followed, after which the public taboots followed in procession. The Sarkari taboot with the two regimental taboots arrived at the Sarsia Lake, where they were to be drowned, at about 5-30 p.m., three of these taboots were submerged within half-an-hour. After these taboots were drowned the 4th Regiment taboot was expected, but they took matters very gingerly and would not hurry on with their taboot, although the Police Superintendent requested them to do so. It was getting very late and night was drawing nigh so the Police Superintendent again asked them to move on with their taboots as all the other city public taboot-wallahs were complaining that it was getting very late. But they did not heed his requests, but kept mocking, abusing, and gesticulating him. With all this the Police Superintendent kept calm and collected. Just about 7 o'clock the 4th Regiment taboot with the regimental party arrived within a hundred yards of the Sarsia Lake, the men that were carrying the taboot immediately put it down, and came and attacked the police sepoys, the consequence being that a general scuffle took place between the regimental and police sepoys, which ended in a general riot. Barring those of the sepoys that were in civil clothing that commenced the scuffle the party that were dressed in uniform as well joined them. During the whole time of this riot the Police Superintendent and the chief constable of the Lahrepura Division were in the midst of it, the other officers all vanished from the scene as soon as they could. Every endeavour was made by both the officers to put a stop to the existing row by giving the men advice to explain their grievance the following day, but all the advice seemed to fall on deaf ears. The regimental men took the taboot to the Lake and after drowning it returned with some of the Hathikhanamen (Elephantmen), and renewed their attack with greater vigour on the police till they heard that their Commanding Officer Captain W. Lynn was summoned on the spot they all absconded. Captain Lynn was brought to the spot by the chief constable of the division, but then the general riot had subsided after a continuance of about an hour. The police superintendent received a bit from a stick and a few brick bats on the chest, the police constable of the division was warmed a bit with stones, and his horse was beaten very severely and lamed. In all about sixty men of the police were wounded in the conflict and about twenty on the Regiment side. Taking matters into consideration it is much to be regretted that the military behaved so disgracefully. They took offence simply because the police requested them to move on. It is, therefore, hoped that his Highness will take immediate steps to remove the ringleaders. The police are making inquiries to bring the rebellious sepoys to justice, and to-morrow is the day fixed for the identification of the several regimental sepoys by the wounded policemen. For the future his Highness should issue an order that no military taboots should be brought amongst the civil population, which will prevent a clash between the police and military.

THE CASE OF MR. AZULAY.

THE case in Calcutta, in which E. J. Azulay stood charged at the instance of Mr. J. McCulloch with cheating by a false pretence, criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, came on on Monday. Mr. Barrow appeared to prosecute and Mr. Gregory conducted the defence. On the case being called Mr. Barrow said he had an application to make. His worship would remember that on Saturday he had released the accused on bail on his own recognisance of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Barrow was glad that this had been done, as certain information had now come to Mr. McCulloch's knowledge which he (Mr. Barrow) desired to communicate to the Court. It appears that before Azulay left Calcutta he had telegraphed to England through a Bank here for a remittance, and had only left Calcutta temporarily, in order to avoid certain creditors who were pressing him. Azulay had no intention of defrauding any one. The prosecution has been informed by the Bank concerned that a certain sum of money had been telegraphed for, and the directions were that the money when received should be placed to Mr. McCulloch's credit. Then there was a letter alleged to have been written by Azulay to Mr. McCulloch from Jubbulpore, explaining the intentions of accused. Although that letter had never been received by Mr. McCulloch the prosecution had no doubt that such a letter had been written and had probably miscarried. In consideration of these facts the prosecution thought it not desirable to await the Court's decision in the

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. P. J. Fitzgibbon, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Patit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbimya, Professor C. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundersath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. E. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

THE LIVE-STOCK RETURNS.

On the motion of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Corporation accorded their sanction to the writing off of Rs. 195-13-0 from the live-stock return of the Market Department, being the book value of two bullocks, that died during the quarter ended 31st May last.

IMPROVEMENT OF ALTAMONT ROAD.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Commissioner reporting with reference to the Corporation's resolution regarding the improvement of Altamont Road, as given in our issue of Monday last.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded and counsel's opinion be taken on the points referred to in the letter, and as to whether Section 90 of the Municipal Act regarding the powers of the Municipal Commissioners did not control Sections 298 and 299 as regarded any agreement for the acquisition of immovable property, the price of which exceeded Rs. 1,000.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded.

Some discussion took place on the motion, during the course of which Mr. K. M. Shroff said that without the authority of the Corporation the late Commissioner Mr. Acworth had spent twenty thousand rupees in a short period for road improvement in a fashionable locality, where there was not much traffic. He, therefore, thought that counsel's opinion would check the Commissioner from incurring fresh expenditure without authority.

Dr. Bahadurji pointed out that the improvement in question was carried out by the Commissioner on a petition of the residents of that locality.

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master related his experience that counsel's opinion only served as subterfuge for the officials to break through the law, and whenever it was obtained by the Commissioner there was something behind it. (Laughter.) The Corporation had the benefit of Mr. Mehta and Mr. Javerilal being on the Legislative Council, and those gentlemen might bring up the question of amending the present Act at an early opportunity.

Mr. Dharamsey suggested that the question being a very important one they must take the joint opinion of two counsels, and decide the question once for all.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta accepting Mr. Dharamsey's suggestion as a rider, observed that the acting Advocate General, who was a member of the Select Committee, who considered the Municipal Bill, should be asked in conjunction with the standing counsel to give his opinion. He expressed his regret that Dr. Bahadurjee should have doubted Mr. Acworth's motives. That officer for aught they knew acted in the interests of the public, and with a *bona fide* desire to improve the locality. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then carried.

THE MAZAGON SEWERAGE.

The next business before the Corporation was the following letter from the Commissioner forwarding estimate amounting to Rs. 3,32,660, for the sewerage of that portion of the Mazagon sewerage district, which could be effected on the simple gravitation system:—

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 3,32,660, for the sewerage of that portion of the Mazagon district, which could be effected on the simple gravitation system, as provided for in the loan budget and subject to the sanction to the raising of the loan being received from the Government.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton seconded the motion.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that the letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee for report. He was not in favour of cast-iron pipes.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Fitzgibbon, and on a division was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

In pursuance of a notice of motion Mr. K. M. Shroff moved "that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 22nd June, 1893, and that he be requested to expedite the subject of the amendments to the Municipal Act therein asked for." Mr. Shroff said that this resolution, which referred to the stamping and verification of weights and measures, was passed two years ago, and nothing as yet had been done in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out that it was no use drafting an amendment, which neither the Government of India nor the Local Government were prepared to consider. The Government had expressed themselves to the effect that they were not prepared to consider the amendment of the Act just at present, as the question of weights and measures affecting the whole of India was under consideration, and would be taken up by them in due course.

Mr. Dharamsey pointed out that the Government in their letter, dated 22nd June last, distinctly stated that for the present the Government of India did not consider it necessary to amend the Act in the direction indicated in the motion.

After some discussion Mr. Shroff said that Government had anticipated him, and he would withdraw the motion.

The motion was allowed to be withdrawn.

CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved in accordance with a notice of motion that the Municipal Commissioner be requested (1) to lay before the Corporation all the papers relating to the legal advice obtained by him under Section 517, sub-section 2, in all suits and legal proceedings instituted against Municipality during the last three years, and defended by the Municipality; (2) and to report the result of such suits and the cost in each of them.

The Commissioner pointed out that publishing such papers would be detrimental to the interests of the Corporation. He was ready, however, to submit the papers to any members desirous of seeing them.

Mr. Ibrahim thereupon withdrew his motion.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to submit his quarterly reports within one month from the date that such reports fell due.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.

The following resolutions were passed on the motion of Dr. Bahadurji:—"That the acting Commissioner be requested to report the condition in which the filter-bed, now being renewed at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, was found when examined early last week, and to state the reasons why it was allowed to drift into the condition in which it was found." "That the acting Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation for what period the serious leak to the east and west of Dadar Road, where the new Matunga Road crosses it, has been permitted to continue, and to state the reasons why the leak has not yet been stopped, and the waste of water prevented." "That the acting Commissioner be requested to report whether, pending the extension of the present system of drainage to the Parel District, immediate measures cannot be adopted to abate the serious nuisances from collections of sewage and water in that district, and whether the storm-water channels in the same district, north of the present lines of drainage, could not be so improved as to be adapted to carry away the sewage and water to a safe distance from dwellings for safe utilization by other means of disposal."

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday received a telegram from their head office, Hongkong, announcing that the profits of the half-year will, subject to audit, admit of:—

A dividend of £1 5s. per share.
5 lakhs dollars transfer to reserve fund,
3 lakhs dollars carried forward.

INDIAN WAR MEDALS.

DURING the British rule in India many different medals have been issued for campaigns, but it is only during the Victorian era that everyone taking part in a campaign received a medal. Prior to that only a certain number of medals were given, gold, silver or copper, according to the recipients' rank, and these were only given to the most deserving in each corps. The most remarkable of the pre-Victorian medal is that for "Seringapatam," a large medal bearing on one side the Indian tiger knocked down by the British lion, on the other a very minutely engraved picture of the fortress and crowds of stormers carrying ladders and rushing to the assault. There have been two "India" medals, neither, as many seem to think, styled "Frontier medals." The first of these had a pale blue ribbon, and was granted in 1851 to commemorate various actions from 1799 to 1826; the total number of clasps being 21, Assaye-Deig, Kirkee, Poona, Koregaon, Bhurtpur, Nepal Ava, &c. The obverse was a head of the Queen crowned, inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse, Victoria seated, holding wreath and olive branch, beside her a lotus, in the distance a trophy of arms at the base of a palm tree. Inscription, "To the Army of India." The number of survivors who received this medal must have dwindled considerably between 1799 and 1851. This is a medal that might fitly be revived on a suitable occasion.

The second "India" medal all are familiar with; its clasps are legion. The principal are:—

Pegu (Burma, 1852)	Burma, 1885-87
Persia. (1856-57)	Burma, 1887-89
	Burma, 1889-92
North-West Frontier	Hazara, 1868
Umbeyla	Hazara, 1888
Bhootan	Hazara, 1891
Looshai	Samana.
Chin-Looshai	North-East Frontier (Manipur).
Looshai, 1889-92	Sikkim, 1888
Perak	Hunza
Naga	
Jowaki	

The Afghanistan campaign of 1838-42 was rewarded by distinct medals instead of one medal and distinct clasps; first medal, for Kandahar-Ghazni, Kabul, 1842, given to General Nott's Division. The Queen's head being encircled with motto, "Victoria Vindex:" second medal, "Jellalabad," which bore a representation of the fortress of Jellalabad. The third medal bore the motto "Invicta," and was given to the defenders of Kelat-i Ghilzie. The fourth was for General Nott's relieving force and bore "Ghazni" and "Kabul" on it. The fifth was given to General Pollock's avenging army, and bore the inscription "Kabul, 1842."

In addition to this the Amir Shah Shujah gave a medal for the capture of Ghazni—obverse a fortress with "Ghazni," reverse a laurel leaf encircling a mural crown under it, ribbon half red, half green. Shah Shujah also instituted an order of the "Dooranie Empire" with various classes. It is a Maltese cross with crossed swords and a ring of pearls in the centre, surrounding a centre of green enamel with Persian writing on it. From old diaries we learn that much heartburning was caused by the distribution of it among those who did not receive it. Similarly, after the Indian Mutiny Scindia wanted to bestow a silver cross on Sir Hugh Rose's force, but Government would not sanction the bestowal, and rightly, the Amir being an independent ruler, while Scindia was a feudatory.

After the Afghan war came the Gwalior campaign for which a handsome bronze star with silver centre and bread rainbow ribbon was given, bearing the inscriptions "Maharajpore" or "Punniar" according to the battle for which it was given. Both actions were almost simultaneous. Next we have the Scinde medal, the Queen's head on one side and "Meanee, Hyderabad, 1843" on the other encircled by a laurel wreath, or only "Meanee" or "Hyderabad" for those present in one action. This medal also had a rainbow ribbon.

Soon after Sir Charles Napier's campaign came that of the Sutlej. This medal, bore the Queen's head and reverse Victory holding wreath and palm. A soldier present at one action received a medal with the name of the action on it, and those present at more received clasps. A man present at Moodkee received a medal with "Moodkee" on it and clasps for "Ferozeshah," "Aliwal" and "Sobraon." The ribbon was blue with crimson edges. Soon after the Sutlej campaign the second Sikh war broke out, and the medal for this bore on its reverse Lord Gough on horseback before the British Army in line, receiving the arms of the Sikh Army as they laid them down. This is a particularly handsome medal. The clasps were "Mooltan," "Chilianwallah," "Goojerat." Bilochi, blue with narrow stripes of yellow. After this the next medal was the second India one, still in use, first issued for the Burma war of 1852-53 and then comes the Mutiny medal—familiar to most, with its red and white ribbon, the reverse being a figure of Britannia holding a wreath in each hand and a lion beside her. The clasps, five in number, were for "Delhi," "Defence of Lucknow," "Relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow," "Central India"—the latter clasp covering actions that well deserved a separate clasp.

After the Mutiny the second India medal covers all campaigns till the Afghan war, the medal for which is so familiar, as well as "Roberts' Star." The medal had six clasps. "Peiwar Kotal," "Ali Musjid," "Charasiab," "Ahmed Khel," "Kabul," "Kandahar." Indian troops have, of course, received medals for campaigns outside India—such as "China," "Abyssinia," "Egypt," &c., while some must have received the medal known as "The Peninsular medal," which was given for all actions against the French between 1793 and 1814, and granted to the survivors late, like the "India" medal, in 1847. It had 28 clasps in all.

There are probably no survivors of the campaigns for which the first India medal was given, but all other campaigns must still be represented, though the ranks of survivors daily grow thinner.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MRS. "GORDON."

AT the South Western police-court on the 20th ultimo before Mr. Lane, Henry Crane, of the "Windsor Castle," City-road, who had voluntarily attended the court in order to be given into custody by Mrs. "Gordon," was charged with being concerned in robbing that person, at an empty house at Clapham. Mr. Whately, barrister, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Walter Beard defenders. Mrs. "Gordon" said that she lived at 147, Brixton-road. There had been legal proceedings over certain moneys of witness's to which defendant was a party. Those proceedings were brought by witness against a man named Herbert Krahn, who had resided with witness. Last March Krahn made a communication to witness, in consequence of which she drove with him to a house called "Seacombe," King's road, Clapham Park. She had on her at the time £3,000 in money and all her jewellery. The money and some of the jewellery she carried in a pocket fastened under her skirts. In her ears were diamond ear-rings, and on her hands were several costly rings. Her idea in carrying her valuables about like this was that it was better than leaving them at home to be stolen. She wouldn't mind being attacked, even by a lion, she said, if the attack was open, but it was a secret attack like the defendant's that she could not stand. As soon as they arrived at the house Krahn said he wished to see a billiard table which had been advertised. Krahn and she were shown in, a one-armed footman

CLOSED THE DOOR BEHIND HER,

and she saw the defendant Crane advancing. She screamed, and Crane and Krahn, together with a man disguised with a towel over his head, dragged her down on the ground and took her earings away. Then they went for her finger-rings, and when they did not come off easily, Crane said, according to witness: "Cut her fingers off." The man with the towel on his face then fetched handcuffs but before they were fixed on her she pulled the towel off the man's face, and recognized him as a clerk of Krahn's. She was then carried in to the dining-room, which was empty, and lighted only by one candle, the daylight being excluded by closed shutters. Krahn, said: "Strip her! Tear her clothes off." The other three did so, and left her stark naked while they went through her clothes for her valuables. They even felt in her stockings and slippers for notes, threatening her all the time, she said. At last they found the pocket, and Crane and the man with the towel emptied it together, while the other two said they were going to bury her in the cellar. Krahn left with witness's keys and went to her house in Brixton-road, and witness stood naked and handcuffed, imploring Crane to give her some clothes, which he would not do for a long time. Either Crane or the towel man, in turns, kept guard over her all that night, threatening her with both knife and pistol; and Krahn also returned late at night and threw in her face a silver revolver of hers, a jewel case, and a solicitor's bill of costs, telling her he had sold everything else of value in her house. All the next day, Sunday,

SHE WAS KEPT HANDCUFFED

in the room, and she was never left. Crane told her if she would sign an authority to her bankers to deliver up more money, and if she would sign a statement that she had given up everything voluntarily, she would receive £3 a week for her maintenance. Those papers, however, were never drawn up. On the third day she was released. The prisoner was remanded on bail. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the other three men.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

"LOTOS-TIME IN JAPAN."

Mr. Henry Finck assures us in his preface to "Lotos-Time in Japan" (Lawrence and Bullen) that he has no intention of apologising for the production of another volume on a subject which he admits to have been fairly well threshed out. He believes that he displays sufficient novelty in the attitude in which he approaches his theme. It is his avowed object to show us, not the avidity with which the Japanese adopt the civilisation of the West, but the many details of manners and customs where in they can give us points. Mr. Finck, who hails from over seas, forgets that in Sir Edwin Arnold we possess a special correspondent whose mission it has been to make us deplore our interiority. If we have not yet adopted chopsticks and matting-walls along with the Lillium Auratum, that is because, in spite of the art-critics, our perception of beauty leaps in advance of our perception of convenience. The simpler manners and purer laws of far Japan will doubtless find in us some day their humble imitators. Mr. Finck made his observations during the months of July and August, when the natives own the lotos for their floral queen; and he availed himself of every opportunity for making the most of his time. Thus, he managed to become tolerably familiar with the social life of an interesting people, and his notes and records are in the present book offered to us as a lively, truthful, and entertaining narrative. His glimpses of a Japanese theatre, of the public baths, of private feasts and public ceremonies, of personal characteristics and general oddities, are neatly combined into varied literary panorama; and when he leaves the capital and explores the country he has a quick eye for what is to be seen of the picturesque and the curious. Such a volume as "Lotos-Time in Japan" has much more attraction for the majority of readers than the most painstaking chronicles of the most experienced travellers; and it does not lose by its illustrations, which are reproductions in an excellent photo-process, and are well chosen as to subject.

"THE GREAT FROZEN LAND."

A distinguished F.R.G.S., and an experienced traveller, Mr. Frederick George Jackson was well advised to leave for publication, in the hands of a capable friend, his notes of an adventurous journey among the Tundras of Arctic Russia. Mr. Jackson undertook his examination of "The Great Frozen Land" with the special object of testing outfits and stores which were likely to prove serviceable on the more important and exacting quest looming before him, since he had determined, previous to his experimental passage of the Tundras, to join the Duke of Ghilzie. The fourth was for General Nott's relieving force and bore "Ghazni" and "Kabul" on it. The fifth was given to General Pollock's avenging army, and bore the inscription "Kabul, 1842."

In addition to this the Amir Shah Shujah gave a medal for the capture of Ghazni—obverse a fortress with "Ghazni," reverse a laurel leaf encircling a mural crown under it, ribbon half red, half green. Shah Shujah also instituted an order of the "Dooranie Empire" with various classes. It is a Maltese cross with crossed swords and a ring of pearls in the centre, surrounding a centre of green enamel with Persian writing on it. From old diaries we learn that much heartburning was caused by the distribution of it among those who did not receive it. Similarly, after the Indian Mutiny Scindia wanted to bestow a silver cross on Sir Hugh Rose's force, but Government would not sanction the bestowal, and rightly, the Amir being an independent ruler, while Scindia was a feudatory.

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"MEMORIES OF SEVEN CAMPAIGNS."

War has been put before us from many points of view; but it is not often that the medical service contributes to military annals. A special greeting is therefore due to a handsome volume, just sent out by Messrs. A. Constable and Co., in which Dr. James Howard Thornton, Deputy Surgeon-General (retired) in the Indian Medical Service, relates his "Memories of Seven Campaigns." Dr. Thornton's professional career began with his appointment, in 1855, to an assistant-surgeonship in the Bengal Medical Establishment, our growing Empire in the East was still in the Company's hands. No one reading Dr. Thornton's pages can fail to recognise not only his personal ability and the worth of his services, but the enormous importance of that pacific branch of the Army in which he has worked with so much distinction. His duty has given him anxious and arduous tasks in the Mutiny, in China, in Egypt, and in the Soudan; and his simple, straightforward narrative of his experiences presents a striking picture of English pluck and perseverance. His "Memories" are here preceded by an excellent portrait; while the text contains some beautiful pen and ink drawings by Edward and Katherine Thornton.

THE WRESTLING LION AS A PET.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has succeeded in acquiring a new pet. The eminent French tragedienne does not take her sensations in the manner of an ordinary woman. An afternoon's shopping in Regent-street or Bond-street would be to her ennui, but when she can pick up something choice in the way of pumas, something eccentric in the monkey line, or somthing really out of the way in lions, she is happy. She has already no mean zoological collection in Paris as it is, but this week she has made a striking addition to her list of pets. Making a journey to the Empire of India Exhibition, she soon became interested in the performance of the wrestling lion. The show fascinated her so deeply that she stood apparently spell-bound before the cage, and at the close was unmistakably impressed. She did not, however, join in the general applause of the public who witnessed the show but in her impulsive, and at the same time practical manner, desired to be presented to the management. She was fortunate. Not only was the management available, but it so happened that Mr. Cross, the naturalist, of Liverpool, happened also to be in the exhibition, and he was introduced. Madame Bernhardt went straight to business. She wanted to buy that lion. The management was sorry, but the lion belonged to Mr. Cross. Mr. Cross was desolated, but the lion was not for sale, and, moreover, it had an engagement at the exhibition till October. Madame Bernhardt did not see how either of those considerations in any way entered into the discussion, and calmly asked the sum that would make her the possessor of the one particular lion that she desired. Mr. Cross was in despair, but inasmuch as

THE LION WAS NOT FOR SALE

there was a serious difficulty in the way of obliging Madame. "But you can sell it to me?" with the accent on the last word, exclaimed the actress. This, of course, touched Mr. Cross on a tender point, and he succumbed. His hesitation proved his ruin. Madame Bernhardt saw her advantage, once more asked the price, and Mr. Cross mentioned £1,000. "The lion is mine," ejaculated Madame with delight, and was apparently ready to take her purchase away with her without troubling Mr. Cross to send it round. The conditions of sale—namely, that the lion must perform his engagement—were pointed out to her, and she was grievously disappointed that she could not have her lion there and then delivered at the Savoy Hotel. Perhaps the hotel people might not care to have the lion delivered there. But yet they would be delighted to have anything belonging to the great French actress. Still, the Savoy Hotel people will be saved from having to show their delight over the arrival of the playful beast, for it is not to be delivered until the close of its engagement, and will then probably be taken to Paris. Mr. Cross has since made an unsuccessful effort to prevent the well-trained lion slipping through his fingers, but Madame Bernhardt stuck to her bargain. Mr. Cross pleaded that he had numerous lions at his place in Liverpool which would suit her better: quiet, well-behaved lions with no vice, and not one tenth the cost; but the tragedienne was not to be moved. Absence of vice was no recommendation. She did not want a lion that was quiet to ride or drive, but a king of the jungle who could get a man down in the corner of his cage and pretend to eat him, and probably would some day. The particular lion she wanted was the particular lion she had bought, and she would not change him for a wilderness of monkeys or a jungle of lions, and for the present that is the end of the story.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	12	32 p.m.	50	28
Teheran	11	2	38 p.m.	...	26
Suez	11	3	... p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 11th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	53	...	14
" Karachi	...	13	...	1
" Madras	...	34	...	1

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only of MADON, SONS & Co.,

REFORM IN KASHMIR.

THE writer on Indian affairs in the "Times" comments on "A remarkable piece of administrative work" in Kashmir. That great feudatory State he proceeds lies in the north-western angle of the Indian Empire, the angle which has now become of supreme interest as the meeting-ground of Russia China, and Great Britain. For a quarter of a century down to 1888 Kashmir had been the despair of the Indian Foreign Office. It formed a sort of Central Asian Armenia, where, instead of Mussulmans oppressing Christians, the Mussulmans were trampled on by Hindus. If the atrocities perpetrated by the ruling Hindu race on the Mahomedan peasantry of Kashmir were not so dramatic as the massacres of Armenia, the oppression was severer, steadier and in the long run scarcely less cruel. The Kashmir Hindu knew how to squeeze the Mussulman cultivator with a patience unkown to the impulsive Turk. The British protection of the Kashmir government rendered any attempt at a rising impossible, although the Hindus are outnumbered by the Mahomedans by nearly two to one in the Kashmir State and are surrounded by warlike Mahomedan tribes in the Kashmir dependencies. One British Viceroy after another asked himself, in the words of Lord Dalhousie, whether we were not responsible before God and man for the misery of a people whom we debarred from their sole remedy of revolt.

Lord Lytton asked himself this question so seriously that he began to speak out annexation. But annexation is a hateful word to the calm and experienced men who, in the long run, govern India. It was found that in Kashmir, as almost everywhere in Asia, oppression was based upon extortions from the cultivators and on a disregard of the land rights which are the only rights of an Eastern people. A happy alternative presented itself to Lord Lansdowne an alternative which was suggested by Lord Ripon, but which took some years to become a practical remedy. Instead of annexation he would try land reform, and in place of an army he sent a settlement officer.

A land settlement in India means a great deal more than the fixing of the Government assessment. It includes a minute inquiry into the customary rights of each cultivator, the record of these rights, the mapping out of his plot of ground in an official and accessible chart, and the definition of its boundaries. The result amounts to an authoritative title to his fields as long as he pays a moderate land tax. It brings the settlement officer into personal contact with every class of the people, from the high central officials and their military underlings who used to sweep the produce of the country into the capital, down to the humblest widow or orphan who is clinging with despair to a patch of ancestral soil. It lays bare every form of oppression, for oppression in the East leaves its black track among the homesteads and the fields. It is impossible to hide rural extortion. The land never lies. Pashas and pro-Consuls, however smart at despatches, cannot do away with deserted villages, gaunt famine, and rich croplands gone to waste. The settlement officer sees them all, notes them all, and in recording the rights of the cultivators redresses also the wrongs of their oppressors.

But in order not to be himself crushed beneath the burden of his task, or laid low in the storm of opposition raised by a courageous performance of his duty, the settlement officer must possess high qualities. He must be a man who fears no man and who can get on with all men. He must inspire those below him with confidence, those above him with respect, and every one around him with a belief that he will, sooner or later, get his own way. It may seem difficult to find a man who unites all this, but in fact, he is an ordinary product of the Indian Civil Service, chosen as it is from the ablest of the British youth, and trained among the crop-fields and homesteads of the Indian peasant. If an Indian settlement officer could have been sent to Egypt after Tel-el-Kebir, the Fellaheen of the Nile valley would have had reason to bless us. If an Indian settlement officer could now be sent to Armenia, he would found a surer guarantee than any parchment pledges for the future of that province.

The problem with which the Indian Government had to deal in Kashmir was no mere out burst of fanaticism. For nearly forty years the records were full of the hopeless misery of the Mussalman peasantry under the callous oppression of Hindu officials. Almost every traveller in Kashmir had the same dreary tale to tell—villages in ruin, irrigation channels breached, the land stripped of cultivators, the revenue impossible to collect even at the spear-point, while a rapidly-diminishing population of serfs wandered about from place to place to escape the hateful "corvee." In 1881 Lord Ripon sent a settlement officer to the Maharaja of Kashmir to try if it were possible to arrest the general decay.

The Indian civilian selected, Mr. Walter Lawrence, after distinguishing himself at Balliol, had risen through various administrative and political posts in nine years to the high office of acting Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. Knight's charming book "Where Three Empires Meet" gave the first glimpses to the British public of the magnitude of the task which Mr. Lawrence had taken in hand. In spite of being boycotted by the corrupt Kashmiri officials, who saw that their period of spoliation must end, in spite of their threatening the officers with cruel penalties if they dared to hold any intercourse with the stranger, Mr. Lawrence went resolutely on with his work, won the confidence of the villagers, trained a native staff, and turned into friends and assistants the very officials who had most bitterly opposed him. In six years his task was accomplished; the revenues were increased, while a fairer and more equal distribution of their pressure lessened their weight on the cultivators. Every peasant has had his land-rights secured to him, his possession of his fields placed beyond dispute, and a moderate fixed tax substituted for unlimited extortions and demands. Our special correspondent, when passing through Kashmir in 1891, mentioned incidentally that the name of the British settlement officer had become a "byword for hold word." The skill, the patience and tact, but, above all, the masterful will and the mastery over other minds, which have worked this beneficent change, are characteristic of our countrymen in the East, and make us once more realize the marvellous tasks that they are quietly accomplishing for the peoples committed to their care.

The attitude which Mr. Lawrence took up from the outset, and to which he owed his compelling power over hostile surroundings, was that he could not remain a servant of a State which shielded oppression, or which shrank from dismissing the oppressors. The Maharaja of Kashmir had again and again to choose between losing Mr. Lawrence or getting rid of old corrupt officials. To the honour of his Highness be it recorded that in each case he preferred not to lose Mr. Lawrence. The results are already visible to every traveller in Kashmir—villages repeopled, lands reclaimed, the peasantry able and willing to pay a larger aggregate revenue in advance than could formerly be squeezed out of them in driblets of arrears. The magic of fair dealing has done its work. Old institutions and customs have been scrupulously preserved, but stripped of old abuses. The loyal support of the Maharaja has justly won for himself the public credit for the reforms. Every change for the better has seemed to directly emanate from the ruler of Kashmir and the native Ministers of the State.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Andrada, Thos Hyde
Allen, H, Mrs
Arnaid, J B
Alexandorson, S
Bharuch, N S
Bhagawal, S R Miss
Brett, T E, Mrs
Bowley, A
Bobus, (telegram)
Bozzotto, F J (parcel)
Bird, Edwin
Berneouitz, Baron Von
Broadhead, Miss Ethel
Brown, Clara
Britto, L J D
Billee (9th Hussars)
Baker, F
Bratto or Leonan
Bigwall, C W
Boyd, Tom
Bawer, R
Bisier, W
Brown, J A
Benjamin, S A F, E, Mrs
Baden, R
Cossaret, Miss
Charles White & Co
Cotter, Francis Elater
Cushing, Charles, E
Conallion, Paul A
Crawnes, Mrs
Charles, J C
Delamels (telegram)
Dongal, C E Roney
Drakeford & Co
Descours, E
Dohse, A
Dempster, J
Franklin, F
Fucho, E
Favel, Mr M
Freeman, Leile
Field, Marion
Framji Bhikaji & Co
Gregory, J W
Gurney, Mrs
Gungaram, S L
Guiner, W M
Gray, F R
Horn, W
Hampton, J H
Heyward, H
Harrison, A
Hornes, C P
Howard, James
Joseph (money order)
Jarcy, Saul
Jones, W M
James J (money order)
Jones, James John
Kerco (Butler)
Kinzbronner, M
Kamerer, C, (Monseuir)
Krishna Ram, M
Lidstone, C A
Lainee, Madame
Love, R
Larouche, E, Monsieur
Langman, Aren
Lawder, A W
Merricks, F
Massier, D R, Sig
Murday, J D V
McFerran, J, Mrs
McDonald, Mrs Ida.
Montmorency, R H de Rt
MacNaught, J G (parcel)
Mackham Singh (parcel)
Nichols, Carrie, Miss
Neill, G R
Noonan, H T
Nolan, J
Ohtoka, Miss
Oliver, F A (parcel)
Pryce, H J, Capt
Pas, de Mistress
Poser, O
Pratur, Leon
Partral, L Miss
Ram Kri hna
Rostam, J C, Mrs
Rostaland, M, Miss
Rennick, A du, Lt-Col
Richard, T, Rev (of China)
Richardson, F J
Rees, L, Mrs
Raoica, E (parcel)
Ranchordass Khusi and Co
Smith, H R
Sher Mahamed
Shepard, Elliot
Fitch
Simmmons, B G
Seabrooke, A W
Searle, Francis
Sousa, Joao Pedro de
Siverman, Bro
Stoeckel, H
Tubin, E
Troup, C Mrs
Tankolewitz, M
Versohoyle, E G
Walker, J
Wood, Miss
Westwood, Mrs T
Worthington, F W
Whitton, A W
Waltster, Macfarcane and Co
Williams, Edie C
Wake, H St A
Wilson, Henry L
Wilson, H E
Weakly, E, Monsieur

ONE of the most valuable flocks of Southdown sheep in the United States is the property of Mr. Manson Migg, the beetroot sugar magnate. A peculiar fact in connexion with the flock is that it is looked after, not by sheep dogs, but by six carefully trained Spanish game cocks. They are armed each morning with spurs, and have so fierce a way of attacking any sheep that tries to run away or will not be driven, that the animals are now thoroughly afraid of the birds, and obey their directions perfectly. Mr. Migg's daughter brought the birds from the Canary Islands.

THE TAXIDERMIST.

WHEN the small visitor to Mdme. Tussaud's famous exhibition, glancing awe-struck round the serried ranks of kingly and queenly effigies, turned to her mother, and whispered, "Mamma, do they kill them before they stuff them?" that charming little maid was paying a compliment to the art of taxidermy, which alas it too seldom deserves. It is not given to all of us "to hold the mirror up to nature" in this way. Probably the Egyptians were the first people who tried their hands at it; Herodotus establishes the fact, and Mr. Piazzi Smith endorses it, so it would ill become the rest of us to doubt even if there were not tangible evidence of the matter before us. But this evidence is abundant. Every provincial museum bears upon its shelves in the forms of stuffed princes and princesses proof of the skill of an ingenious people in this direction; nay more, the father of history just alluded to his handed down to us the very charges of the naturalists of the day, if we may use the expression with out disrespect, for "setting up" a sovereign according to the strictests of the art. He has told us how much it cost to stuff Royal Egypt's husk when the kernel of life had gone and the light had disappeared from the black eyes at whose glance all the known world trembled. He has told us how a generous heir might decide either to have his dead Pharaoh embalmed for all perpetuity, or spiced down—if times were bad—to last but a dynasty or two; he has left on record how much they charged to prepare sweet henna-lipped Arsee for immortality how much extra the wall case cost to hold her; how much the gold lettering amounted to which told where, how, and when the great collector Death had caught that wondrous specimen!

But if this was magnificent, it was not true taxidermy. We come nearer to the subject when we find the Egyptians mummifying their cats, and making very good work of it on the whole. They did not get much expression into the object, it is true, and their posturing was not such as would have justified the Trustees of the British Museum, in adding the ancient Egyptian artists in feline mounts to the working staff of that institution, but they knew all about fibres and sinews, and how to make them proof against the silent malice of time. Unfortunately their familiarity with anatomy like much else of their knowledge died with their splendid empire. No one stuffed anything for two thousand years after the Shepherd Kings, if we except Heliogabalus, and a few others like him, whose efforts were personal, unscientific, and do not come properly within the scope of the inquiry. Perhaps the magicians of the Middle Ages were the first who attempted a revival of the lost art. The promptings of superstition and the necessities of their trade induced them to peer into the eyes of newts, and the ears of peasants, or had barons whose guilty consciencies blunted their perception of the absurd, charms in the form of wretched lizards with the hay of this cruds revival of taxidermical learning protruding from their eye-sockets, and dismal little owls whose unearthly plumpness was obviously due to a surfeit of shreds from the sorcerer's discarded shirt; in

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE fact that the Lord Chief Justice has been combining pleasure with business on the South-Eastern Circuit by riding from one assize town to another has been already mentioned. There was a time, the "Law journal" reminds us, when horse-riding was the only means of travelling the circuit. The late Serjeant Pulling in his book refer to an address delivered by Chief Justice Dyer to a number of new Serjeants in 1579 in which he advised them "to be discreet, to ride with six horses and their sumpter on long journeys, to wear their habit most commonly in all places at good assemblies, and to ride in a short gowne." Some of the present occupants of the Bench occasionally arrive at the Royal Courts of Justice on horseback, but no accidents have been known to disturb their journeys. Other judges were less fortunate. Lord Campbell was once thrown from his steed while returning from the Guildhall, and Sir Cresswell Cresswell was killed by a fall from his horse in Hyde Park.

Lord Beaconsfield's admirers have Primrose Day in England; in Canada, fame of Sir John Macdonald's friends want to establish a Lilac Day in connexion with the memory of that statesman. Sir John was buried at Kingston on June 6, "when the lilacs were in bloom and the air was fragrant with their perfume," and it is urged that "it would be pleasing and appropriate to associate the memory of the greatest Canadian with the sweet flowers which shed their perfume over his last resting-place."

In Mr. Stuart Reid's monograph on Lord John Russell, Mr. Rollo Russell tells something of his father's favourite authors. Hume, Macaulay, Hallam, and other historical works he often read; had usually several classics near him, and always carried about with him a small edition of Horace. Of Shakespeare he could repeat much. He was fond of reading "Paradise Lost." Of lighter books Mr. Russell thinks his father admired most "Don Quixote," Sir Walter Scott's novels, George Eliot's, Miss Austen's, and Dickens and Thackeray. Scott especially he loved to read over again. He told his son that he bought "Waverley" when it first came out, and was so interested in it that he sat up a great part of the night to finish it.

As an illustration of Lord John's swift appreciation of ability and the reality of his recognition of religious equality, an incident is given on the authority of the late Mr. Spurgeon. When the great preacher was scarcely twenty, he was preaching at the Surrey Music Hall to great audiences before the Metropolitan Tabernacle was built. One Sunday night at the close of the service Lord John came into the vestry and spoke a kindly word of encouragement to Spurgeon. One of the children of the ex-Prime Minister was with him, and before the interview ended Lord John asked the Nonconformist minister to give his blessing to the child. Mr. Spurgeon, we read, never forgot the incident, or the bearing of the man who came to him amid a crowd of others on that Sunday night.

Dr. Anderson, of Richmond, who was Lord John's physician and friend, bears testimony to the statesman's cheerfulness and merriment. "He once told me," says the doctor, "that, after a supper with Tom Moore, the recollection of some of the witty things said during the course of the evening so tickled him that he had to stop and hold by the railings while laughing on his way home." Lord John also told Dr. Anderson that he had encountered Carlyle one day in Regent-street. He stopped and asked him if he had seen a paragraph in that morning's "Times" about the Pope. "What!" exclaimed Carlyle, "the Pope! the Pope! The back of ma han' for that auld chimera!"

Hurrah! The "Gaulois" has discovered W. G. Grace and cricket therewith. "Tout-Paris" devotes a "Bloc-Notes Parisien" (of "Occ. Notes") to the subject in his own inimitable style. Opening with a mild reproof to us in the matter of Egypt, he relents so far as to own that among us sport has attained a considerable development. Of these various sports, "le cricket" and "le boating" are supreme; the former "is, properly speaking, considering its violence, a game for males. The game consists in launching a ball at some wicketts, sort of bars stuck in the earth to the number of three, on which is placed transversely a bar of less import ance." You have to touch the wickets so as to make the little trausverse bar fall. "And this is not easy, for the wickets are defended by a bat, sort of mallet of a peculiar form." Cricketers, "Tout-Pairs" goes on to explain, are divided in to two classes, batters and bowelers. W. G. is a bytter, and he has just been crowned for a performance which has ravished with admiration all the world of sportsmen. At the age of forty-seven he has just accomplished in a recent match a series of a thousand points. At this new exploit of Grace every Englishman, from the highest to the lowest, sent his obol to the champion with an address of felicitation. It must be remembered that he has up to now vanquished all the foreign cricketers who have measured themselves against him. "Nothing more English," concludes "Tout-Paris," with great felicity. "Nothing more French", may we politely rejoined?

Mr. Grace is much to the front just now, but the position that he acquired on the cricket field more than a quarter of a century ago is sometimes forgotten. From a little pamphlet, "The Hero of Cricket" (Iliffe and Son), we gather that in 1866, just after the completion of his eighteenth year, he electrified the cricket world by playing a not-out innings of 224 for England against Surrey. At the close of 1866 he was at the top of the batting averages, and he held the same position every year from 1868 to 1874, and also in 1876, 1877, 1879, 1880. Altogether, he has compiled, almost exactly, 43,000 runs in first-class cricket, and his average down to the present day is 41 per innings.

"The Academy first thing in the morning, if you want to see the pictures," writes a correspondent, "is a good rule for those who know their London well. It is so much pleasanter to roam at will through the various galleries when the air is fresh and before the rooms are filled with visitors, mostly anxious to see each other. Calling this morning I had a curious experience. Entering the room in which hangs Caton Woodville's stirring portrayal of the heroic 'Balaklava Charge,' I recognised in an erect old gentleman standing in front of the work a veteran who had commanded a troop of Light Dragoons in the memorable rush. He was gazing intently at the picture, and, as I thought, somewhat critically. Salutations over, I asked him his opinion. At first, as a Dragoons, he rather objected to the prominence given to the Lancers in the picture. It may be recalled that the artist places them in the foreground, although it must be admitted that the Dragoons are shown charging on their right in equal line in the background. But the gallant officer's chief affair was not with this. He began to worry himself about the number of white fetlocks Lord Cardigan's charger had, and when I left he could not make up his mind whether the artist was right or wrong."

In an article, "George Eliot's Neighbourhood," in the "Twentieth Century" for June, the writer points out that Arbury Hall is the "Cheverel Manor" of Mr. Gilfil's Love Story." He adds that the a clergyman who died at Leamington a few year ago at a very advanced age, became vicar of Chilvers Coten in 1844, perpetual curate of Astley when George Eliot was in her twenty-fifth year, "and he may have in some particulars suggested Mr. Gilfil."

There is a story told in the article concerning, John Evans, first cousin to the novelist. He was foreman at the Griff collieries, and, returning home one night, he met Mrs. Newdigate, of Arbury Hall. She called her coachman to stop, and, beckoning Evans to her side, said, "I have got a book here. It is called 'Adam Bede,' and I want you to take it home and read it to your father." Evans replied that his father "dinna tek much account of books' cept the Bible," but that if it was the lady's wish that he should read it to his father he would do so. "He took the book home, and so clearly had George Eliot drawn her characters that the old man, even as the son read, perfectly identified the people in his own neighbourhood, and every now and then called them out by name."

"At Corley, a pretty little village upon an elevation close to Packington Magna, the ancient seat of the Aylesford family, is," we read, "to be found the Hall Farm, in which Martin Poyser took such pride, and at which Adam Bede was always a welcome guest. Indeed, every village within a six-mile ring of Griff is instinct with the life to be found in the works of George Eliot." Which village is "Ravelo" the writer thinks it would be difficult to say, as any one of the pretty cluster to be met there might pass for it; and although linen-weaving in cottages is almost at an end, the ribbon weaver is still busy with his tireless loom.

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See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.
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Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO Messrs. JAMES STANLEY & Co., BOMBAY.
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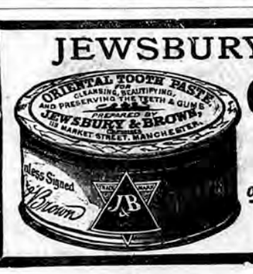
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S


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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.
CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

MELLIN'S FOOD
Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.
When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.
Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughoutIndia. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—
Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

The Question of feeding infants deprived of Mother's Milk demands careful consideration, as on its successful solution depend to a large extent the subsequent Health and Happiness of the child. Most of the Patent Foods for Infants have grave defects, such as: (1.)—The presence of Starch, which the infant cannot digest, and consequently starchy foods do not nourish, but give rise to Diarrhœa, Sickness and Wasting. (2.)—The use of Cow's Milk, which, without modification, is quite unsuited for infant feeding, as it differs in composition and digestibility from the infant's natural food. (3.)—The employment of Cane Sugar as a preservative. This is liable to sour on the stomach and cause indigestion and vomiting. The above defects are completely avoided in

Carnrick's Soluble Food.

This is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which has been converted into digestible and nourishing food—Dextrine and Maltose. The Milk is partly peptonized or pre-digested, and Carnrick's Soluble Food is a complete Food that is prepared for use with water only, and furnishes the appropriate nourishment for the building up and sustenance of the infant organism.
PUT UP IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
CARNRICK & CO., LTD.,
24 & 25, Hart Street,
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MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS. THE AGED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dyscentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach.**

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PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA***

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more **chronic cases**

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property (*and the first one* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *those diseases to attack some other* part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND **SILKS.**
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELECTROPLATE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45, Cut Crystal Bowls.

Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.

Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.

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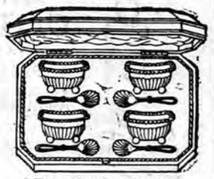
Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 22.

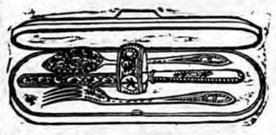
Revolving Butter, Rs. 60.



2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.

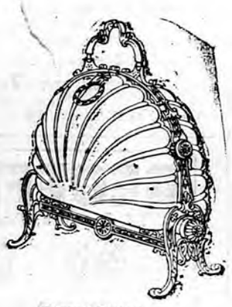
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.



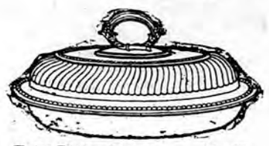
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.

Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.

Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup ..... ,, 140.
Do. E. P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers... ,, 60.



Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.



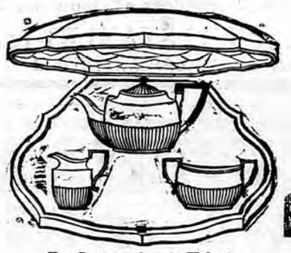
Entre Dishes Fluted.....Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain ..... ,, 65.

Fish Carvers in Case, Rs. 28.

Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.



Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.

Ice Pails Plain Fluted or floral designs, Rs. 18, Rs. 23, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.

Hotwater Vegetable Dish with Divisions, Rs. 165.

Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream. The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Best quality manufactured. Rs. 300.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK
THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE
Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Collects the **'FUR'** In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

OCTOPUS ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
The Patent

Prevents Boiler Lenkage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

AFTER USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
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CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ..... ,, 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... ,, 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.

Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

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TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES
PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.
G. FIEVÉ & CO.,
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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

Stephens' **Inks**
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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORRING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
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